THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1937 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1937—VOL. XXIX, NO. 55 R

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Traffic Lights for Labor

Germany and Democracy

The Harvest of Discontent

¶ **Flags of truce** are apparently being laundered for use in the two major strikes in the United States. In San Francisco, leaders in the maritime strike meet to vote on ending the walkout which has lasted for more than three months, involved 40,000 workers, clogged Pacific ports with 240 strike-bound vessels—a walkout called because working conditions were considered unjust, but continued because of the union's insistence that it dominate maritime employment.

¶ **In Washington,** Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins holds a conference with Alfred P. Sloan Jr. to find a basis upon which negotiations might be laid for bringing harmony into the General Motors strike situation—a sitdown labor revolt called ostensibly to further a blanket agreement claimed to be more just to all automotive workers, but continued because of the strikers' insistence that they dominate "collective bargaining."

¶ **However favorably** for workers or for employers these impending settlements may be, the question ultimately to be settled is whether organized labor generally and employers everywhere shall have a defense against minorities seeking control. Both labor and capital need traffic lights along their rights of way.

¶ **In a Reichstag** "heiling" to the echo, Reichsführer Adolf Hitler celebrates the fourth anniversary of Naziism, by announcing that the day of so-called surprises was ended for Germany. He pledges Germany's co-operation in striving to overcome the world's besetting problems. He declares that isolation for Germany is no longer considered and in the same breath holds out a friendly hand to France. Denouncing that portion of the Treaty of Versailles which fixed war guilt on Germany, he figuratively blotts from that document the German signature and intimates that Germany will push her demands for restoration of her mandated colonies.

¶ **These items,** will be interpreted by many observers as indicating to some extent that the leaven at work in European affairs has lifted the aims of Germany to a broader concept. This likewise can be read behind the words of Der Reichsführer when, in belittling democratic world citizenship, he went on to say that National Socialism represented "the most beautiful and most perfect democracy." Truly democratic people will not object to Herr Hitler's definition of democracy so long as, in the evolutionary rather than revolutionary processes of which he speaks, Germany (or National Socialism, if you will) arrives at social adjustments which permit of the individual's unfettered progress and encourages the nation to enjoy non-aggressive relations with her neighbors.

¶ **Soviet Russia** is the scene of another periodical "treason" trial which concludes with a firing squad for 13 alleged political conspirators and with prison sentences for four others. Apparently more concern is felt in Moscow over the four who are left than the 13 whose execution has been ordered. Why, it is asked, has Karl Radek and Gregory Sokolokoff, after having confessed to leadership in the conspiracy to overthrow the Soviet Government, been given the comparatively lenient sentence of only 10 years' imprisonment? It leaves a doubt whether the trial was as open as one might be led to suppose. At all events there is little doubt that the trial was utilized to throw permanent discredit on Trotzkyism at home and abroad. Without professing to have solved the inside story of Russia's latest drama, the observation seems in order that at least 13 disciples of a system which openly advocates world-wide revolution have to pay the penalty their own preaching imposes. It is not difficult in this swiftly moving modern world to see how quickly those sowing to the wind reap the whirlwind.

¶ **Gen. Senjuro Hayashi** seeks guidance in the traditional Japanese manner for the selection of a cabinet on which the extreme militarists and the liberal political leaders may agree. The naming of General Hayashi as the new Premier by the Emperor is considered a gesture of conciliation between the opposing blocs but the new Premier is thought by many to carry more guns in his knapsack than political documents. If his efforts are successful, however, there is small doubt abroad that Japan's road will lead fascist-ward. The world has many lessons to indicate that when a people do not control their politicians, politicians control the people. But first the people must learn to control themselves.

¶ **Even a captive mouse** can sing. More: it can broadcast its song. The Chicago singing mouse goes on the air because naturalists think the song of a mouse carries influence. Heigh ho! If the little song of a mouse has its effect, how much more effective must be the big song of a man! Keep singing.

Farm Report Shows Profit For First Time in 12 Years; Farmers Get More, Pay Less

Price Advance for Agricultural Products Aids Its Victory—Two-Point Margin Is Established—Current Farm Prices Highest Since 1930

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—For the first time since November, 1925, the prices farmers receive have risen above the prices farmers pay. The increase, announced by the Department of Agriculture, was recorded for the month ending Jan. 15. That date, therefore, becomes a turning-point in post-depression history.

For four years, the Roosevelt Administration has avowedly been striving toward this goal. Many and many a time, President Roosevelt has described in public speeches and at his press conference the narrowing gap between the two curves: the ascending curve of farm income, the sometimes descending curve of farm obligations.

Actually, the ascending curve of farm income has taken on a sensational spurt in the last two months, and passed an also rising curve of prices for the things farmers have to buy. The general index of prices paid by farmers stood at 128 in mid-January, the same as in December and six points above a year ago.

Current Farm Prices Up

The fact that this index did not rise while there was a substantial increase in the index of prices received, brought the price ratio from an index of 98 to 102 during the month.

Thus the long-sought "parity," the pot of gold at the rainbow's end in the discussions of so many farmers and farm organizers, has finally been reached, and a two-point advantage recorded for agriculture. Not since 1925 has this situation prevailed.

Meantime, another record was being set. Current farm prices have reached the highest level since June, 1930. In the month ending Jan. 15, farm prices went to 131 per cent of pre-war, 11 points higher than in mid-November and 22 points higher than a year ago.

The advance was along a general front. Wheat went up 9 cents a bushel, reaching an average price of $1.24 at local farm markets in mid-January. This is the highest point since June, 1928. Potatoes were up about 16 cents a bushel in the month, live hogs rose 31 cents a hundred pounds, and cotton-seed $1.95 a ton. There were some exceptions: eggs went down 7 cents a dozen, and new cabbage dropped $16.40 a ton. Housewives can therefore feed their husbands on fried eggs and cabbage—a hint they probably do not need.

Some Other Declines Noted

There were slight declines, too, in butter, milk, turkeys, tobacco, onions and spinach, which make the hungry husband's diet prospects a bit more pleasing.

Exactly how the attainment of price parity will affect individual farmers is dependent entirely on widely divergent applications. To many, the sharp increase of feed prices which has taken place at the same time may well have wiped out any improvement in income. The index of feed prices reached 142 per cent of the prewar average in mid-January. This compares with 137 in December and 94 a year ago, and is the highest level for feed prices since December, 1929.

New England made its contribution to the generally better farm picture. The continued high level of activity in the cotton textile industry was believed to be responsible in a rise of one-tenth of a cent per pound for cotton during the month. At 12.4 cents per pound in mid-January, prices received by cotton raisers averaged .3 cents higher than a year earlier.

The mild winter, and shipments from Texas, were responsible for lowering cabbage prices, and making this a frequently-met dish on mid-winter supper tables.

Soviet to Execute 13 Conspirators; Prison for Radek

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Jan. 30—To the astonishment of all observers, Karl Radek, noted editor, and Gregory Sokolnikoff, former Soviet Ambassador to London, received only 10-year terms of imprisonment after confessing leadership in the conspiracy to overthrow the Soviet Government with the assistance of Germany and Japan. Two other minor defendants in the Moscow conspiracy trial received prison terms while the other 13 were ordered shot.

The court's decision bewildered observers who were unable to comprehend the differences between the confessed offenses of Radek and Sokolnikoff and those of Gregory Piatakoff, former Vice Commissar for Heavy Industries, and L. P. Serebriakoff, former Vice Commissar for Communications, since these four men jointly admitted leadership of the traitorous conspiracy. The decision increased the skepticism of those observers who were unable to accept the elaborate testimony at its face value.

By the arguments of Prosecutor Andrei Vishinsky, the trial was intended permanently to discredit Trotzkyism and its adherents, both inside and outside of Russia.

The leniency toward Radek and Sokolnikoff serves to deepen the mystery surrounding the Moscow trial. Most independent observers agree that the defendants at least were guilty of forming opposition to the Stalin Government, which in itself is a serious offense in Russia. Whether their guilt extended further is a matter of opinion.

This is the second of a series of trials connected with the alleged unification of all former opposition factions within Russia's ruling Communist Party and their organization of conspiracy to overthrow Mr. Stalin's regime. It is understood that other trials will be held openly or behind closed doors, before the case is ended.

In addition to those mentioned the defendents were: N. I. Muraloff; J. A. Livschitz, former Vice Commissar for Railroads; J. N. Drobnis, former secretary of the Moscow Soviet; M. S. Bogouslavsky, former member of the Presidium of the Moscow Soviet; I. A. Kniazeff, former chief of the Soviet Southern Railways; S. A. Rataychak, former head of the chemical industry; O. Norkin, former head of the munitions trust; A. I. Shestoff; M. S. Strolloff; J. D. Turok, chief of exploitation of the Perm Railway; I. J. Grashe; G. E. Pushin and V. V. Arnold.

The Monitor Index

Saturday, Jan. 30, 1937

Home Building and Furnishing Page	6
Education Page	7
The Home Forum	8
Understanding God and Man (With German Translation)	
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Financial Pages	12-13
Sports Page	14
Movie Guide	17
Daily Features	17
Editorials	16

Auto Peace Fails As Sloan Rejects New Truce Effort

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—The curtain came down in the small hours of the morning here on another act in the General Motors strike drama in which earnest efforts to open peace negotiations came within a hair's breadth of success and then failed again.

It was the most dramatic—or melodramatic—act of the piece so far. Alfred P. Sloan, president of General Motors Corporation moved behind the scenes. A secret elevator whisked him to and from the office of Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor. Six blocks away John L. Lewis, waited at the headquarters of the Committee for Industrial Organization for the word which would bring him and Mr. Sloan face to face for the first time in the present controversy.

The word for Mr. Lewis never went. Mr. Sloan departed as mysteriously as he had arrived. Miss Perkins went home early in the evening, convinced that by morning Mr. Sloan would have sent her cheering news. She understood he was staying in Washington. But about midnight a telephone call came from New York, and Mr. Sloan announced that it was "all off."

When newspaper men reached Miss Perkins an hour after by telephone she sobbed out her bitter disappointment and in a strained voice told them "he ran out on me."

Next Move in Doubt

She had been on the verge of success. A conference between the principals in the strike came nearer to materializing yesterday than at any time since the episode of the Flint Alliance broke up the "Lansing agreement" and halted evacuation of General Motors plants by "sit-down strikers."

Today Miss Perkins and her staff aides were at a loss for anything further to do. She played her best card yesterday—and lost. Her advisers feel that the next move now is up to either Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan or President Roosevelt himself. Anyhow they are seriously concerned about possible developments on the strike front if negotiations can't be opened before Monday morning.

Governor Murphy, it is learned here, was ready to take drastic action yesterday morning, but agreed to wait to give Miss Perkins a chance to make one more effort to secure a voluntary agreement here. Mr. Sloan's trip here was ar-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Nevada Ratifies Child Labor Act

CARSON CITY, Nev., Jan. 30 (AP)—Nevada joined the list of states that have ratified the proposed child labor amendment to the Federal Constitution yesterday when the Assembly adopted a ratification resolution previously passed by the Senate.

Four former Nevada Legislatures had defeated similar measures.

Ten more state ratifications are required to make the amendment law, 26 states now having approved it.

New Deal Gets Offer of Help By Processors

Manufacturers Eager to Aid in Plans for Free Enterprise Program

Deny Any Strings

Business leaders have provided THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *with their own analysis of current economic issues. In a series of 12 articles, they have discussed methods and programs for achieving a rational stability and for perpetuating recovery. Particular stress has been given to low prices as a means of spreading purchasing power and thus supporting stability. Expressions by a labor leader and a consumer representative have been included in order to clarify points raised by industrial leaders. The fourth article follows.*

"Making Recovery Permanent"

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—American manufacturing is generally prepared to play its part in co-operation with all elements in industry and with the Government in formulating a long-range program to preserve and strengthen democratic free enterprise, Colby M. Chester, newly-elected chairman of the board of the National Association of Manufacturers, told this interviewer.

Mr. Chester denied that this proffer of co-operation is a meaningless gesture without value because of its generality. The manifold issues involved in any stabilization plan, the complexity of unco-ordinated industry and the ominous dangers inherent in failure to find a solution, all make it impossible and a bit callow, he asserts, for industry to produce a specific, cure-all program. In fact, Mr. Chester takes the position that one of the grave dangers is that in attempting to find a sudden, all-encompassing panacea we may destroy the very things which have lifted America to the fore among nations in a comparatively brief period of time.

Manufacturers Are Ready

It is important and heartening, he says, that most manufacturers appreciate the momentous nature of the issue and that they are prepared to take the first judicious step, namely, an exhaustive study of the facts and constructive co-operation with the Government in order to discover a program that will preserve private enterprise in conformity with the highest public good.

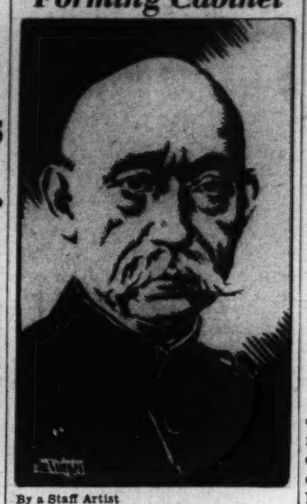
Mr. Chester, who is also chairman of the General Foods Corporation and was president of the N. A. M. last year, expresses the unofficial opinion that the Government, if it were so inclined, would find many of the nation's representative business men prepared to undertake the drafting of a definite program for submission to the Government. He recalls that when called upon by the Government in 1934 a group of industrialists prominent in the durable-goods industries spent months of their own time in Washington, brought in their own staffs and prepared an analysis leading to the stimulation of these industries which were then holding back recovery.

Depression Is Not Forgotten

Mr. Chester holds that this viewpoint is representative, and that there is no disposition on the part of American industry to shed with cavalier irresponsibility the sackcloth of the depression and don the bright-hued coat of more careless days. Mr. Chester contends that the sobering lessons of the slump are

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Forming Cabinet



By a Staff Artist

Gen. Senjuro Hayashi

Succeeds to Task in Japan in Which General Ugaki Failed

Army Moderate Chosen to Form Tokyo Cabinet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Jan. 30—The first serious attempt of liberal and moderate forces in Japan to reassert themselves after a five-year submersion has sustained a decisive repulse. The Army retains its dominant voice in the direction of foreign and internal policies.

These are the outstanding lessons in the failure of Gen. Kazushige Ugaki to form a Cabinet and the entrusting of this task of a former War Minister, Gen. Senjuro Hayashi.

Has Popular Support

General Ugaki had every element of popular support except the indispensable one—the approbation of Army leaders. He was the first choice of Prince Saionji, last of the Genro, or Elder Statesmen.

The two leading political parties, Seiyukai and Minseito, backed General Ugaki. He enjoyed an almost unanimously favorable press. But all this weighed little against the unbending veto of the Army, which can break any Premier by refusing to designate anyone to the post of War Minister. This ministry, under Japanese constitutional regulations, must be occupied by a general in active service.

Too Liberal for Army

The Army's objection to General Ugaki was based upon his reputation of desiring to collaborate with political parties and his membership in the Minseito Cabinet in the last decade which reduced the size of the Army.

It was suggested Army circles that discipline could not be vouched for if General Ugaki became Premier, a hint of a possible new outburst of terrorism.

Smooth Sailing Foreseen

The indications are that General Hayashi will have smooth sailing in forming a Cabinet, as Army leaders have already intimated that they will grant support to him and the Director General of Military Education, General Sugiyama, is mentioned as the probable War Minister.

The outspoken criticism of the Army for its alleged meddling in civilian spheres of administration during the recent stormy session of the Diet precipitated a crisis and political parties will scarcely welcome the Hayashi appointment.

However, since dissolution of the Diet and the cold-shouldering of political parties are two prominent items in the Army program, the

(Continued on Page 15, Column 2)

Demand Grows For Full U. S. Flood Control

House Bill Calls on Army for Plan Embracing All Major Rivers

Seeks Quick Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—Growing demands that the Federal Government enter upon a far-reaching comprehensive program of flood control to supplant piecemeal legislation of the past are being echoed on Capitol Hill as a result of the disaster in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys.

The injection of the subject of flood control into the debate by representatives is accepted as a mere foretaste of more extensive consideration of the subject later on after immediate relief needs of more than 1,000,000 homeless refugees have been met.

Asserting that "we are never going to have flood control in America until the Federal Government assumes responsibility for it, and whenever it does assume responsibility for it, it ought to assume it for every major stream, and not for mine or yours alone," Representative John L. McClellan (D) of Arkansas introduced a resolution in the House calling upon the army engineers to submit to Congress a comprehensive national plan for the prevention and control of floods of all the major rivers of the United States.

National Scope Is Agreed On

The Arkansas Congressman held that as long as local communities are called upon to assist in flood control there will be "log-rolling" and struggles for preference so that a co-ordinated national program will be impossible.

Another bill introduced by Representative Finly H. Gray (D), of Indiana, would set up a separate executive department on inland waterways and provide for the construction of a unified system of stream improvements.

There is general agreement among the nation's legislators that there must be a national flood control policy with the Federal Government drawing up plans and assuming construction costs on major streams, but many of them still are in favor of having states and local communities furnish the land and bear the costs of moving residences and factories from the right-of-way established for such projects.

The position of business on the subject of federal and state relations in regard to flood control was set forth by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States by its board of directors. It emphasized the need of co-operation between the Federal Government, states and local communities in the development of a long-range flood control policy, but said that where flood control projects are on major streams and affect a large number of states, primary responsibility should rest with the Federal Government.

Red Cross Fund Grows

"We believe," the chamber said, "that the time is here when the Federal Government may wisely take a leadership and undertake, in the light of all information, a progressive program of flood control in co-operation with the State."

Meanwhile the American Red Cross announced that $6,417,000 had been raised toward its $10,000,000 relief fund. Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, chairman, emphasized, however, that the goal may have to be raised when the full extent of the disaster is realized.

War Guilt Clause Scrapped by Hitler; His Rule Renewed

Berlin Audience Cheers Two-Hour Statement On Policies

Four Years More Of Rule Is Voted

BERLIN, Jan. 30 (AP)—The German Reichstag voted today to extend Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's dictatorial powers for an additional four years as the Führer opened National Socialism's fourth birthday celebration.

By acclamation, the Parliament approved a motion by Minister of the Interior Wilhelm Frick shortly before the Führer mounted the rostrum for a declaration on the future course of National Socialism.

Quickly and without debate, the Reichstag assembled, devoted five minutes to election of officers and placed Col. Gen. Hermann Göring, the Chancellor's chief assistant, in the chair.

Fifteen minutes after the gavel fell, Herr Hitler walked to the reading stand, surveyed the packed chamber and launched into his address.

The Führer finished his speech at 3:15 p. m., exactly two hours from the moment he began.

Notables Present

The ministerial party, headed by General Göring and Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda, filed into the Cabinet section shortly before 1 p. m.

Seats in the diplomatic gallery were filled and the public galleries crowded with military and naval officials, party representatives and spectators.

An international broadcast of the Parliament proceedings started a few minutes before the arrival of Herr Hitler's chief aides.

German, English and French announcers described the scene over a hookup which included all German stations.

For the first time since Adolf Hitler came to power four years ago, the radio network was extended to most European countries and also was rebroadcast to Asia, Africa and the American continents.

Great crowds of cheering Germans massed outside the Kroll Opera House, where the Reichstag assembled. Behind lines of Schutz Staffel bodyguards, the Führer walked slowly into the building.

The spectators, chilled by cold, crisp Berlin winter, strained at the guard lines and burst into repeated cheers at the sight of their party and national leader.

Goebbels to Youth

Dr. Goebbels keynoted the triumphant motif of the day when he told the school children of the Reich that the Führer's greatest achievements were "restoration of Germany's internal peace and Germany's honor among nations."

"Soon you will be grown up," the propaganda minister declared, "and then you will be the nation."

The address was a simple historical review of the past four year of German history since Adolf Hitler took over the destinies of 66,000,000 Germans and led them through successive repudiations of the Versailles treaty to throw off the restrictions imposed after the World War.

Col. Gen. Werner von Blomberg, in a message deemed significant because of recent reports of Army opposition to extremists' ambitions in Spain, declared the military's loyalty.

German War Guilt As Set Forth In Versailles Treaty

The fact of Germany's guilt in contributing to bring about the World War of 1914 is assumed in the preamble of the Treaty of Versailles, which says in part:

The Allied and Associated Powers being equally desirous that the war in which they were successively involved directly or indirectly and which originated in the declaration of war by Austria-Hungary July 28, 1914, against Serbia, the declaration of war by Germany against Russia on August 1, 1914, and against France on August 3, 1914, and in the invasion of Belgium, should be replaced by a firm, just and durable peace. . . .

When in the comments made by the German delegation on the conditions of peace German representatives in Paris in 1919, the thesis was maintained that the colonial settlement was in "irreconcilable contradiction" with the fifth of President Wilson's fourteen points, which promised "a free, sincere and absolutely impartial settlement of all colonial aims," the Allies replied in terms which placed on the Reich the unwelcome stigma of colonial maladministration. They commented in terms which have been keenly resented by the German people on the "cruel method of repression in the German colonial administration, the arbitrary requisition and the various forms of forced labor" in the former German colonies, adding:

Germany's dereliction in the sphere of colonial civilization has been revealed too completely to admit of the Allied and Associated Powers consenting to make a second experiment and of their assuming the responsibility of again abandoning 13,000,000 or 14,000,000 of natives to a fate from which the war has delivered them.

Führer Tells Reichstag He Is Ready to Aid European Peace

Surprise Moves Declared Ended

BERLIN, Jan. 30 (AP)—Reichsführer Adolf Hitler, starting to rule Germany for another four years, today "withdrew" Germany's signature from the Versailles Peace Treaty in which the Reich was declared "guilty" of launching the World War.

Asserting that Germany's resumption of military sovereignty was a matter affecting only the Reich, the Chancellor of Germany told his Reichstag:

"We have taken nothing from any nation—nor have we done any nation wrong."

He declared that the German Government, from now on, would exercise sole sovereignty over the federal railway system and the Reichsbank.

Withdraws Treaty Signature

Then he added:

"I hereby declare that through these actions, that part of the Versailles Treaty which deprived our nation of equality and degraded it to a position of an inferior people has found its natural end.

"Above all, however, I hereby most solemnly withdraw the German signature from that declaration forced upon a weak government against its better knowledge—the declaration to the effect that Germany was guilty of starting the World War."

Not quite a year ago, the self-same Reichstag which the Führer addressed today—on the fourth birthday of National Socialist power—remilitarized the broad Rhineland in violation of the Treaty of Versailles.

Reichstag Cheers

Wildly cheering, the Reichstag arose in applause of the Chancellor's statement. His address was halted for several minutes as the members "heiled" and whistled their approval of his course.

When the Chamber quieted down, Herr Hitler went on:

"The time of so-called surprises is hereby ended.

"As a state with equal rights, Germany, mindful of her European task, will loyally co-operate in solving the problems which stir us and other nations."

The Führer swung suddenly into an exposition of Germany's national position in the European family of nations, declaring:

"It is a mistake to claim that Germany has any intention whatsoever to isolate herself, to ignore unfeelingly the happenings in the rest of the world or to leave out of consideration the necessities common to all.

"We Germans neither wish to be isolated nor feel ourselves isolated."

Colonial Issue

The Führer reiterated Germany's claim for restoration of her former colonies and left the door open for an "arrangement" with Portugal, although saying nothing about the expected acquisition of Angola.

"Germany once built up a colonial empire without robbing anybody or violating any treaty or making war," he said, "this empire was taken from us. The reasons assigned today for attempting to excuse this taking away do not hold water!"

The Chancellor added:

"Germany makes no colonial demands upon countries which took no colonies from her. Germany never demanded colonies for military purposes but exclusively for economic reasons.

"In our closely settled country, our demand for colonies will again and again be voiced as something self-evident."

Increased Production

The future of the German nation, he proclaimed, lies in "practical bases of continuous production" rather than in "assurances of foreign statesmen of some sort of international aid."

To support his point, Herr Hitler used the synthetic production of benzine and rubber from coal.

"What statesman," he asked, "can guarantee to find for Germans the equivalent of work involved in mining twenty or thirty million tons of coal?"

Referring to British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's request that Germany join other nations in cementing political and economic friendships, the Chancellor said:

"Mr. Eden may rest assured that we will seize every opportunity to strengthen our economic relations with other peoples, and equally every possibility of improving and deepening the internal cycle of our economic life."

Two Factions Exist

"Mr. Eden emphasized that the British Government desires under no circumstances to see Europe split into two factions (Fascism and Communism).

"It seems to me that nobody in Europe — at least not formerly — apparently had that desire.

"Today this desire is only an illusion. For actually, the division into two factions, not only of Europe but of the world, is an accomplished fact.

It is unfortunate, the Führer added, that Britain did not express some years ago its desire to forestall the division of Europe into two camps—"for in that case the Ver-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Constitution Fires Senate Oratory

McKellar Bill to Curb Inferior Courts Starts Debate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—When the Senate has no active business before it this session, it debates the Constitution.

No such series of debates as the present have occurred for half a century. Fundamental conceptions of American government dealing with courts, Constitution and Congress are discussed. The latest engagement did not reach the sharpness or eloquence of the Robinson-Glass exchange earlier this week, but once again it focused attention on major issues; issues which have long since been gathering dust in forgotten textbooks but which now are being brushed off and re-examined in the light of modern conditions.

Question Enlarged

The McKellar bill to limit the injunctive power of district and circuit courts set the debate all off again yesterday. Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee makes few pretensions as a constitutional Webster, but he is irked by the federal district court injunctions in Tennessee, which have tied up the activities of TVA in his region. What business has a lower court in taking such action, he demands, which halts several phases of the Government's hydroelectric yardstick in the Southwest? Why is not this a matter for the Supreme Court?

Senator Josiah W. Bailey (D) of North Carolina, who very frequently supplies the legal reasoning for the conservative Senate group gave a striking reply to Mr. McKellar yesterday, from the legalistic side; but other New Deal lieutenants did not seem satisfied, and shifted the running battle to the whole broad relationship of courts and congress.

To begin with, Mr. McKellar exclaimed that he did not believe the constitutional forefathers "intended to give a single inferior judge" the right "to annul an act of Congress."

Speaking slowly and forcibly, Mr. Bailey reviewed the theory of the American lower courts and the injunctive power, and at one point declared, "I am not questioning the constitutionality of the (McKellar) bill, but the morality of it—and that goes deeper than the Constitution."

Constitutional Issue

To a pointblank question of whether he believed the Constitution had intended the inferior courts to declare acts of Congress unconstitutional, he replied:

"I think so. I will answer in the affirmative."

Senator Henry F. Ashurst (D), of Arizona, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, called the McKellar court-limiting proposal "sound"; but added that some sort of an umpire over constitutionality is required. What is needed, he thought, is an amendment broadening the powers of Congress, not a new interpretation of the Constitution.

"I have no sympathy," he said, "with attempts to whittle or to chisel by indirection, circumlocution, paraphrases and house-that-Jack-built methods to acquire power. Let us manfully stand up and say, 'We ought to have more power. We need more power.'"

Sherman Minton of Indiana, another New Dealer, objected to Mr. Bailey's "immoral" charge. When Congress passes an act, he insisted, it may be taken for granted its morality has been considered.

He through the liberties of the people would not be jeopardized if the interpretation of the act set by Congress should be taken instead of that of the district courts.

Cummings Defends Wagner Labor Act

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 30

The Government contended the Wagner Labor Relations Act was a constitutional exercise of congressional power over interstate commerce in a brief filed with the Supreme Court yesterday in the case brought by the board against the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company.

Signed by Attorney General Homer Cummings, the argument denied the Constitution's "due process" of law clause was violated by the act. It also denied that the legislation, guaranteeing collective bargaining to labor, violated freedom of the press and insisted it was within the power of the Government to regulate interstate commerce.

Bench's Right to Annul Acts of Congress Challenged

Ontario Moves to Protect 'Hydro' From Private Attack; Would Place It Beyond Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Drastic measures are planned in a group of three bills that Premier Mitchell Hepburn is asking the nineteenth session of the Ontario Legislature to write into the statute books to protect the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, the greatest public utility in the Commonwealth, from what he considers to be the attacks of the private power interests.

With their introduction a sharp constitutional battle is expected.

Will Become Law

That the bills will become law seems certain, for the Liberals under Premier Hepburn have shown themselves to be obedient on previous occasions and they occupy 70 of the 90 seats in the House.

By the proposed legislation Hydro property will be placed on a similar basis to crown lands. Hydro officials will not be open to suit unless a fiat is first obtained from the Crown which is represented in the Province by the Government.

One Judgment Adverse

There is already one judgment against Hydro, the result of a suit brought by a private power firm, and two more suits which have long been before the courts will come before the Privy Council in a short time. It is said to be to protect Hydro against possible adverse decisions in London that the session was called a month earlier than is customary and the protective legislation is being pushed through.

A review of the events leading up to the latest proposals protecting Hydro shows how Premier Hepburn, as supporter of the people's $400,000,000 power utility, is resorting to legislation that has been increasingly far reaching.

In the winter of 1935 the newly elected Liberal Administration investigated contracts existing between Hydro and four Quebec power firms—Gatineau, Maclaren-Quebec, Beauharnois and Ottawa Valley. These contracts called for the delivery of power over a period of 40 years, beginning with 1929, at a total cost of $328,000,000.

Conservative Action

These contracts had been entered into by the Conservative Administration of George S. Henry, which Mr. Hepburn defeated in 1934. By the terms of the pacts, Hydro was obligated to buy a certain amount of power each year, regardless of consumption or estimated needs.

The chief investigator was Attorney General Arthur Roebuck, who is also a Hydro commissioner. His finding was that the contracts were "illegal, void and unenforceable." The power barons of Quebec, it was said, held the people of Ontario and their great utility in slavery and millions of dollars were being spent needlessly each year, the Province was told. It was the Attorney General's estimate that power was costing Hydro, on some systems, as much as $50 per horsepower when it was being produced for $11 and $12 in the Hydro commission's own plants near by.

Commission Act of 1935

Acting on this information, the Government introduced and passed the Power Commission Act of 1935, which declared the contracts with the four companies null and void. Power bonds slumped on all markets as Canada reeled from the shock of this unprecedented repudiation.

New contracts were signed with Gatineau and Maclaren-Quebec, at a much lower figure, with the length of the contracts 10 years. The other two firms brought suit against Hydro in an attempt to recover the purchase price of the power.

It was contended by Hydro's counsel that Crown consent was required before the action could be instituted. The High Court of Ontario concurred in this and both cases were thrown out. The claims then went to the Appellate Division of the High Court, where three justices handed down the opinion that Hydro was not a part of the Government and that Crown consent was not needed to bring action. These cases are now before the Privy Council for a ruling.

Beauharnois Won Suit

Acting upon the ruling of the appeal court the High Court of Ontario in another suit brought by the Beauharnois company awarded the power firm $573,000. Beauharnois immediately launched another suit. The action which the power firm won is being taken to the Privy Council by the province.

In the event of the Privy Council ruling against Hydro the Federal Government may assume the liability, for it is intended by the province to make it explicit in the proposed legislation that Hydro is a part of the Crown and thereby beyond the power of the, courts. Or the Dominion Government may override and invalidate the legislation as soon as it is passed, leaving Hydro at the mercy of the firms who seek to recover the price of the power contracted for by the Henry Administration.

The legislation is slowly moving through the House against the protests of the Opposition which protests that Ontario's financial integrity will be jeopardized by such acts, that the entire set of legislation is unconstitutional and that the original contracts signed by the Conservatives made provision for the power which the province will need when industry returns to normalcy.

Must Protect Hydro

Premier Hepburn, dynamic leader of the Government forces, is absent through illness during the present crisis, but before his departure he impressed upon his followers the necessity of passing this legislation to protect Hydro against its "enemies." It is likely that they will do as their leader has bidden them. To many of them the repudiation of the Quebec contracts was a too drastic move. But in spite of their misgivings, they are likely to vote these measures through before the pending cases come before the Privy Council.

Canada watches the legislative struggle with the realization that constitutional issues, which may affect the whole trend of government and which may have tremendous effect upon the question of provincial and federal rights, are involved.

RIPE FRUIT
right off the Tree!

How deliciously different it is! Enjoy this luscious treat from Michelsen's famous box of Tree-Ripened Tropical Fruits. It contains the choicest . . . Grapefruit, Oranges, Tangerines, Kumquats, Crystallized Fruits, Tropical Jelly and over-size Schley Pecans. Prices lower this year! All fruit guaranteed.

Price list furnished.

MICHELSEN'S

132 S. Miami Ave. Miami Florida

MIAMI, FLORIDA

Burdine's

Creators of

Sunshine Fashions

America's Smartest Resort Wear

Good places to dine in MIAMI, FLORIDA

Laura Jacobsen CAFES

An excellent variety of well prepared and graciously served food.

HOTEL URMEY, S. E. 2 AVE. and 1ST
COLONIAL TOWER, 332 S. E. 2 AVE.

MIAMI, FLA.

An Institution Especially Equipped to Meet the Demands of Home, Hotel or Apartment Furnishings

MOORE FURNITURE COMPANY Incorporated

N. E. 2nd Avenue at 40th Street

MIAMI, FLA.

Telephone 2-3996 Established 1897

SUTTON JEWELRY CO.

Successor to Whaler's

Miami's Oldest Jewelry Store

Club Payment Plan
Weekly and Monthly Terms
No Carrying Charge

132 E. FLAGLER STREET

End of Ship Strike On Pacific Coast Awaits Union Vote

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30 (AP)—Maritime strike leaders, forecasting an end to the 93-day, multi-million-dollar walkout, called a noon meeting today to prepare for a vote on ending the conflict.

Henry Schmidt, president of the San Francisco longshoremen, said the meeting would prepare a ballot for the coastwide settlement referendum, and added:

"In my opinion the strike is over."

His declaration found backing in statements by Harry Bridges, coast president of the International Longshoremen's Association and a key figure in directing the dispute.

Settlement Favored

"There is a growing sentiment in the rank and file for settlement and nothing can change it now," reported Mr. Bridges, who Thursday night announced a tentative agreement with shipowners on behalf of his 18,000 stevedores.

Mr. Bridges announced last night strike chieftans had delayed action on calling the referendum in hopes of reaching better terms for two unsatisfied unions—radio telegraphers and the cooks and stewards.

Earlier, strike leaders had reported to a meeting of municipal officials that the end of the walkout is "in sight."

40,000 on Strike

In Pacific ports, clogged with nearly 240 strikebound vessels, attention was focused on the noon meeting to learn whether the strike of some 40,000 workers actually is ending after countless climaxes which only melted in new disagreements.

The fate of the unsettled issues affecting radio operators and the cooks and stewards was uncertain. Union spokesmen indicated they were willing to submit the partial agreements to a membership vote with the recommendation to arbitrate unsettled questions.

Employers for days have contended they cannot go beyond "best and final" offers to all seven striking unions, and they will not arbitrate individual questions without demanding that all issues of the entire strike be submitted to this treatment.

Their Books Are Declared Neglected

James T. Farrell — Paul B. Sears — Katherine Anne Porter — Robinson Jeffers

Non-Union Group 'Sits Down' To Protest 'Sit-Down' Strike

DETROIT, Jan. 30 (AP) — Non-union automobile workers who "sat down" in the Michigan State Capitol for 10 hours in protest against "sit down" strikes in two General Motors plants said today they would return to the State House Monday if there has been no "definite and satisfactory solution."

The 25 demonstrators, employees of the Chevrolet Gear and Axle plant at Detroit, occupied folding chairs just outside Gov. Frank Murphy's office after a conference with him, remaining until shortly before last midnight. The Governor, meanwhile, had come to Detroit for the week end.

"It will work out all right," the Governor commented today when informed that attempts in Washington to arrange for negotiations between General Motors and the union apparently had failed again. Earlier he had said:

Defends Court Action

"The courts offer one peaceful method of settlement. Another is a conference. General Motors' appeal to the courts is entirely proper."

He referred to the injunction the corporation is seeking in the Genesee County Circuit Court at Flint, Mich., to eject "sit down" strikers from two Fisher Body plants. A hearing on the petition will be held Monday.

Sheriff Thomas W. Wolcott said at Flint that "when orders come from the Circuit Court for me to remove these men I will do so." The corporation never pressed for action under a previous injunction it obtained against the "stay-in" strikers. Governor Murphy said General Motors officials were opposed to using force to remove the men.

The Governor told the non-union demonstrators that he would not use troops to eject the strikers. National guardsmen have been in Flint since a riot occurred outside one of the Fisher plants Jan. 11.

Protest Group Leaves

George Gilbert, spokesman for the demonstrators, said that "due to the fact that the Governor will not be back until Monday, we feel that we cannot accomplish anything over the week end, but unless there is a definite and satisfactory solution by Monday we will be back."

At their conference with Governor Murphy yesterday afternoon they indicated they might remain in the State House until members of the United Automobile Workers of America evacuate the two plants where the "sit-down' strikes started a month ago today.

"We . . . have met in the seat of our government in Lansing," Mr. Gilbert said as his group left the Capitol, "to petition the honorable Governor to protect our rights as American citizens and to preserve our lawful occupations in a lawful manner. He has failed to assure us that protection to which we are justly entitled."

Auto Peace Proposal Fails

(Continued from Page 1)

ranged in utmost secrecy. The private railroad car which gave away his last effort to come here secretly last week was dispensed with.

He arrived by regular train—it is not known just when. A private elevator to Miss Perkins' office, which has never been used since the first day the new Department of Labor WPA administrator, got stuck in it was opened and Harry Hopkins, alone, was put in working order.

Probably the fact that he was in Washington would never have been learned until long after if Miss Perkins' absence from the Cabinet meeting had not been noted by newspaper men. Mr. Sloan was not seen by any of them, either coming or going. But it was learned that someone representing General Motors was conferring with her. Later, when asked point blank if she could deny that Mr. Sloan had been there she admitted the fact.

Miss Perkins' early optimism yesterday was based on good reason. While what transpired has not been revealed officially, it is learned from informed persons that at the time Mr. Sloan left Miss Perkins' office he had virtually agreed to waive his previous insistence that sit-down strikers evacuate General Motors plants before conversations began. If he did this, Mr. Lewis was prepared to waive his insistence that recognition of the United Automobile Workers as the sole bargaining agency for General Motors workers be a prerequisite to mediation. He told her, however, that he would have to consult a third person before accepting finally.

Even Date for Parley Set

On the basis of this willingness on each side to waive the two demands which have consistently blocked the opening of negotiations, officials of General Motors and strike leaders were to meet with Governor Murphy in Michigan early next week. Mr. Lewis formally agreed to converse on these terms.

But somewhere between the time when Mr. Sloan left Washington and the time he telephoned Miss Perkins from New York he changed his plans and informed her that he could not go through with them.

Miss Perkins' final comments early this morning revealed her intense disappointment over the outcome. Mr. Sloan "had agreed when he left my office," she told newspaper men, "to have his people attend a conference in Michigan which was to have been called by Governor Murphy. It was to have been Monday or Tuesday. He asked me not to announce it until he had time to check with his people.

"Then he called up from New York and said it was all off. He ran out on me. It was really a bad situation. I had made all the arrangements. It was not what one would expect from a man in his position. For two or three hours I talked with him in my office. I went over the whole matter with him and it looked as though finally all parties had reached a basis for negotiations.

"I called Mr. Lewis and Governor Murphy and they agreed to the conference. Then when I received Mr. Sloan's call to say it was all off, you can imagine my feelings. I had every reason to expect Mr. Sloan to go through with the agreement he made."

Trade Pact Bill Passes Committee

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—The House Ways and Means Committee approved yesterday a bill to extend for three years the President's authority to negotiate reciprocal trade agreements. Members said their vote was split along party lines.

Chairman Doughton (D) of North Carolina said he would attempt to obtain prompt House consideration of the measure under a rule permitting 10 hours of general debate.

President Roosevelt and Administration officials have endorsed the extension as a means of stimulating permanent economy recovery and laying a firm foundation for world peace.

Committee Republicans said the Democrats defeated them on two amendments, one of which would have provided that any future trade agreement or any renewal of an existing agreement must be approved by Congress. The other would have provided that no tariff could be reduced below the amount necessary to equalize the difference in domestice and foreign costs of production.

San Diego Plans Poinsettia Fête

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—A move to pay tribute to the poinsettia, which grows in hundreds of yards and parks in southern California in midwinter, was started here by the newly-organized Heaven on Earth club. This booster group will sponsor as its 1937 project a poinsettia festival. The spectacle, it is hoped, will be staged annually on the first Sunday in December.

According to Joseph E. Dryer, founder and president of the club, the festival will be held in Balboa park, probably at the Spreckels organ outdoor amphitheater. A poinsettia queen will be crowned, according to Mr. Dryer.

Park authorities will be asked to plant poinsettias in the park during the months preceding the festival and citizens will be urged to grow the flower in their yards and gardens.

Among those who will take part in the first festival will be Paul Ecke of Encinitas, Calif., near here, who has an international reputation for raising the flower. Various types of poinsettias developed by Mr. Ecke will be displayed during the festival, Mr. Dryer said.

Organized recently to publicize this city's climate, the Heaven on Earth club is distributing literature giving the meteorological factors controlling what Mr. Dryer terms "San Diego's natural air-conditioned climate."

General Motors' Officers Called by Senate Probers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—The Senate committee investigating civil liberties violations summoned "various officials" of the General Motors Corporation today to testify Feb. 8 and 9. Names of the officials were not made public.

Investigators said the inquiry probably would deal with the strike now in progress in General Motors plants.

Toronto Fair Makes Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The surplus payment of $93,854 recently made to the city by the Canadian National Exhibition is the largest since 1930, when it totaled $115,451, according to a statement recently published. The city was also given $158,506 for debt charges.

Awards of $2500 Paid Authors Of 'Worst Sellers'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—Fellowship awards of $2500 each were made by the Book-of-the-Month Club here today to four authors on the grounds that their works had received insufficient attention from the public and were worthy of further reading.

The prizes went to Robinson Jeffers, a poet, for "Solstice and Other Poems"; Katherine Anne Porter, for "Flowering Judas"; James T. Farrell, for "Studs Lonigan," and Jaul B. Sears, for "Deserts on the March." Based on books published between May 1, 1935, and Sept. 1, 1936, the awards were restricted to works having a sale of less than 5000 copies.

In making the announcement the Book-of-the-Month Club said that honorable mention had been given to Charles G. Finney's "The Circus of Dr. Lao," Jesse Stuart's "Head o' W-Hollow," Zora Neale Hurston's "Mules and Men" and "Catalogue" by George Milburn.

Thirty writers and critics are members of the jury making the selection. Of these, a committee consisting of Edna St Vincent Millay, Pearl Buck, Heywood Broun, Christopher Morley and Joseph Henry Jackson, literary editor of the San Francisco Chronicle, were present when the awards were announced to newspapermen.

Books with a sale of less than 5000 copies were selected because anything with a larger distribution was regarded by publishers as not unsuccessful. It was shown at the meeting that an average book selling 5000 copies would mean a profit of $1000 to the publisher and royalties of $1000 to the author.

Members of the committee differed regarding the necessity of rewarding authors of promise whose works had not met with encouraging acceptance, but they agreed that the awards of $2500 ought to spur endeavors.

Mr. Broun told newspaper men that attic rooms had spoiled more literature than they had made, and that many promising writers failed because their first efforts resulted in discouraging attention. Publishers' records were full of cases where first authors had not attempted a second work, he said.

Disagreeing sharply with Mr. Broun's point of view, Miss Millay held that good writers would write whether they met with acceptance or not, and that some one with something to say could not be held back from speaking.

"I think it is far more difficult to get read than to get published," Mrs. Buck said. "Almost anyone can get his book published now. Publishers are combing manuscripts for worthy material. But getting readers is another matter. Americans are among the worst readers in the world, although their literary tastes are improving.

Mrs. Buck thought the Scandinavian nations were proportionately the world's best readers. The Japanese also respond to literary works with enthusiasm, she said.

A. F. of L. Reports 9,000,000 Rehired; 9,000,000 Jobless

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor finds that almost 9,000,000 unemployed have gone back to work since March, 1933, but that about the same number remained without jobs.

"This fact is of tragic import to our nation," the federation said in its monthly business survey yesterday.

The nation still would have 6,250,000 without work if industry reached its pre-depression peak, the federation said. It placed primary blame on technological improvements in industry and the normal population growth which increases the number seeking work.

As remedies, it proposed a shorter work week, increased wages to raise purchasing power and a huge federal works program to tide the unemployed over until industrial adjustments are made.

G-Men Make Arrest In New Bremer Case

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—J. Edgar Hoover said yesterday that federal agents had arrested Fred Eiden at St. Paul, Minn., on charges of attempting to extort $10,000 from Edward G. Bremer, wealthy St. Paul banker. Mr. Bremer once before was the target of a kidnap gang.

Mr. Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said Eiden had admitted writing the extortion letter.

Mr. Bremer was kidnaped by Alvin Karpis and others Jan. 17, 1934. After being held captive 21 days he was released on payment of a $200,000 ransom. The extortion letter figuring in the Eiden case was mailed at St. Paul to Mr. Bremer last Monday.

Supreme Court Faces Charge Of Lack of Wisdom

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—A warning to lawyers that they have been "closing the roads in political compromise of basic problems which are the country's route to economic and social peace," featured an address by Robert H. Jackson, Assistant Attorney General of the United States, before the New York Bar Association at its annual dinner at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel here last night.

Mr. Jackson, who is in charge of the anti-trust prosecutions for the Federal Government, by implication criticized the United States Supreme Court, charging that a "monopoly" existed in the high tribunal whereby democracy was "frustrated."

"It is not a portent of health for us lawyers nor for our country that we are disposing of vast problems of statecraft, such as defining 'general welfare,' 'interstate commerce,' or 'due process' by legal specialists guided by precedents and boastfully regardless of reason or wisdom," he said. "We were once nearly wrecked by the rigid and unyielding legal philosophy which, in the Dred Scott decision, outlawed the Missouri compromise, designed by Congress to avoid war between the states.

Real Problem of Government

"Contending social forces came to rest and equilibrium, at least temporarily, in such compromises as the National Recovery Act, the Guffey Coal Bill, the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the Minimum Wage Laws, the Labor Relations Act and the Social Security Act.

"We need as many constitutional powers and ways to compromise these struggles as possible. It is not a question of favoring conservative policy or liberal policy, property rights or human rights. Our probem is to make this great federation of states work."

Mr. Jackson declared that government by litigation had destroyed effective enforcement of public policy.

"Four lawsuits have usually served to sterilize each of these hopeful offerings of Congress designed to curb monopoly," he continued. "We have not always crudely nulled them as unconstitutional. We have sometimes just sandbagged them with 'interpretation.'

"The legal profession has transferred to constitutional law its whole technique for determining private rights. It tries to adjudge the rights of the mass as it would a case of trespass or a suit on a note. Edmund Burke declared you could not draw an indictment against a whole people, but modern law courts are trying to draw injunctions against a whole people. Nullification becomes almost a competition, while business and government await disorderly and dilatory repeal of the law."

Where Precedent Goes Astray

Mr. Jackson held that if the President could not steer public policy by precedent, and if the courts meanwhile use precedent to strike down the policy, there was present the basis for perpetual conflict. He then struck out sharply at the Supreme Court as being controlled by lawyers, adding that this control rested only on public sufferance and tradition.

"The framers of our Constitution did not see fit to make provisions that the membership of the Supreme Court must be only lawyers," he said. "They deliberately left it open to men of other learnings than the law. From the very beginning, however, we have kept it packed with lawyers, and now lawyers feel a vested interest in holding all seats on the court for themselves.

"Suppose some 'radical' administration should propose to pack it with men of other vocations. Does the record convince that legal knowledge and that alone is adequate to the settlement of the great public questions now settled with only lawyer votes?"

Mr. Jackson did not answer the question. He left it with the lawyers at the dinner.

Chief Justice Frederick E. Crane of the New York State Court of Appeals; Justice William T. Collins of the New York State Supreme Court; George R. Fearon of Syracuse, corporation lawyer and for many years State Senator; John Godfrey Saxe, retiring president of the association, and George H. Bond, newly elected president of the body, were other speakers.

New Drive on Trotzkyism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Car for car, mile for mile, gallon for gallon, the American motorist drove more safely in 1936 than in 1935. Out of the National Safety Council's annual statistical summary of mishaps and fatalities is gleaned this encouraging and significant fact, which might be overlooked in the face of figures showing the year's total of automobile fatalities to be 38,500, wiping out even the 1935 high record of 27,000. The answer to the increased total, of course, is that in 1936 more miles were driven. There were many more possible chances for mishaps.

The council notes, after recording in detail how tornadoes, floods, excessive heat, increased employment and a jump in travel pushed up the total accident fatalities for the nation, that 18 states and the District of Columbia reduced traffic fatalities 7 per cent in 1936 though they experienced a 10 per cent advance in gasoline consumption. The remaining 30 states, with gas consumption up 12 per cent, reported a 9 per cent increase in fatal accidents.

Then, too, the figures show that while traffic fatalities rose 4 per cent throughout the country, automobile registration jumped 8 per cent. In other words, in 1936 there were 28,270,000 registered cars, the greatest number ever, and they traveled 225,000,000,000 miles, which is 22,000,000,000 miles more than ever before.

The council further notes that all but two of the 18 states which recorded fatality reductions carried on "either a complete program of safety engineering, legislation, law enforcement, education and safety organization, or have done excellent work in one or two of these lines."

From all this it is seen that the bare record of an increase in the total number of traffic fatalities is not an indication of the actual proportionate rate of such mishaps on an equal statistical basis, nor that safety work has not been effective.

Advance in Safety Activity

W. H. Cameron, director of the Council, says that "'1936 will go down in safety history as a year of marked advancement in all kinds of safety activity, but also a period in which more travel, more employment, and high temperatures placed tremendous obstacles in the path of safety work."

Another indication of the effectiveness of safety work is the fact that 20 states with standard drivers' license laws had only a 1 per cent increase in traffic fatalities, compared with a 7 per cent jump in states without such laws.

It also is recorded that of the 30 states which showed increased fatality totals more than half have not performed notable work in any important branch of traffic safety effort. While the council makes no attempt to ascribe causes of the fatalities, safety experts here agree that liquor is always a major, though albeit elusive and indefinite cause. R. L. Forney, statistician for the council, while admitting the inadequacy of available reports on the part played by alcohol, declares that from 5 to 10 per cent of the drivers and pedestrians in fatal accidents have been classified as "under the influence of liquor" or "had been drinking," by city and state authorities.

Women's Cure of War Group Urges Neutrality Revision

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 30—Four proposed measures of national policy, each one aimed to help the United States a little further along on the path to world peace, are being offered for study and support to 11 national women's organizations by their own representatives.

The measures were selected from a great mass of peace proposals by vote of 600 delegates to the Conference on the Cause and Cure of War which concluded its annual sessions here last night.

The recommendations are: (1) revision of the neutrality policy of the United States to give the President the right to lift an embargo in favor of a nation or nations judged the victim of aggression; (2) continuation of the reciprocal trade agreement program; (3) prompt ratification of conventions adopted at Buenos Aires, and (4) calling of a conference of signatories of the Pact of Paris by the President of the United States to extend to all countries the principle of consultation adopted by American nations at Buenos Aires.

Although a variety of women's organizations were represented here, the delegates acted upon the proposals of their committee with comparative unanimity. Discussion from the floor raised no questions about fundamentals, but revolved rather on details of the recommendations, such as the wording. This can be accounted for in part by the method used by the opinion of the conference in advance.

Questions Presented

Dr. Emily Hickman of New Brunswick, N. J., chairman of the recommendations committee, distributed to the delegates early in the session a series of thought-arousing questions on major national policies. Delegates were asked, after reading this material, to write down and hand in to the committee what they thought should be recommended on these issues. In possession of numbers of such replies, the committee was able to word its findings in a form acceptable to the majority.

The appeal to the President for a conference of Pact of Paris signatories was, however, presented originally from the floor. Adopted as proposed, it read as follows:

"Believing your success in furthering the good-neighbor policy may inspire other nations of the world to follow your constructive leadership in the field of promoting positive steps for world peace, we, the delegates to the twelfth annual conference on the Cause and Cure of War, ask you to call a conference of the 63 nations signatory to the Kellogg-Briand pact outlawing war, for the purpose of making applicable throughout the world the principle of consultation adopted by the nations of the Americas at Buenos Aires."

Consultation was held essential to the working out of a sound American neutrality policy. The recommendation for revision of the present policy advised "legislation designed to keep this country out of war and to permit co-operation with other nations to prevent war."

Impartial Embargo Urged

"This legislation will provide," the statement explained, "first, that this country shall consult with the other nations signatory to the Pact of Paris whenever there is a threat to peace; second, an immediate and impartial embargo shall be declared against the nations directly involved in the threat to peace; third, the embargo shall include munitions, credit and essential war materials; fourth, the embargo may be removed by the President from a nation which as a result of the consultation, is agreed to be the victim of aggression."

Reciprocal trade treaties, 15 of which have been negotiated by the State Department in the last two years, were held up as "a means of achieving a sound international economic basis without which we cannot hope to avert war."

Two principal lines of study were also recommended to member groups, one on the subject of war's economic causes, the other of the problems involved in the national defense.

Reviewing the four-day conference, addressed by some of the foremost American authorities in the field of international affairs, Dr. Hickman drew some general conclusions about the state of the world today.

She was impressed, she said, by what seemed to be the increasing complexity of the peace problem; by the "imminent shadow of the possibility of war"; and by the apparent frequent references made by speakers to the apparent breakdown of peace machinery. On the other hand, she noted, some of the most critical analytical speakers had emphasized the fact that war is not at the present time inevitable.

Progress Made

Looking over the 12 years since the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War began its educational work, she declared the progress made in educating the public in the cause of peace was "little short of miraculous." But she cautioned against a new current of thought among some peace advocates, who hold that war may be necessary to defend democracy against fascism. Could democracy in France, England or America survive another world war. She asked, and expressed her own grave doubts.

Elections held at the closing session returned to the offices of honorary chairman and chairman, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Miss Josephine Schain, respectively. Three vice-chairmen were elected: Dr. Emily Hickman, Mrs. Edgerton Parsons and Dr. Esther Caukin Brunaeur. Mrs. William Dick Sporborg was re-elected secretary, and Mrs. Henry Hill Pierce, treasurer.

Alleged Bremer Extortioner Former City School Teacher

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 30 (AP)—Clinton W. Stein, chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation here, disclosed that the man under arrest for attempting to extort $10,000 from Edward G. Bremer, St. Paul banker who paid $200,000 for his release from kidnapers, had been employed as a public school teacher until two weeks ago.

The letter Mr. Stein said Fred Eiden, 38, sent Mr. Bremer January 25 read:

"Keep $10,000 on your person to be delivered to me when I come—I will meet you on the street—give you an envelope marked 'Hello, Ed.' Otherwise more trouble for your personal health."

Mr. Stein said that Eiden did not approach Mr. Bremer for the money, the arrest being made before this took place. Eiden will be arraigned before a United States commissioner late today charged with using the mails to extort.

Austro-American Institute Reports 117 Student Visits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—The Austro-American Institute of Education has just finished its tenth year and the report of its director, Dr. Paul L. Dengler, reveals useful activity.

This organization has enabled 66 Austrians to go to America and 41 Americans to come here for a sojourn of from one to two years, during which time they were engaged in special study. It has held nine summer schools, attended by 1873 foreign students, and has brought 114 large student groups to Austria for other courses.

Information about all sorts of subjects has been given to thousands of Americans, English, and others. Exhibitions of the work of Austrian pupils were arranged in America and of American artists in Austria. Entrance examinations for American colleges are held by the institute here and its director has made seven long lecture tours in the United States.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $8.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Select Your SILVER

From the Unlimited Stock at

BROMBERG'S

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

HILL STORES

BIRMINGHAM'S FAVORITE FOOD STORES

PIGGLY WIGGLY

"A STORE NEAR YOU"

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Schools Aid Volga Germans To Attain General Literacy

Little is known of half a million Germans living in the middle of European Russia in their own autonomous German Volga Republic. The Monitor's Moscow correspondent has specially visited this area, and throws light on the strange circumstances of this republic within a republic, the trials they have been through, and the special problems which they are now facing. This is the second of two articles.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ENGELS, German Volga Republic, U. S. S. R.—Everywhere one goes in the German Volga Republic one finds schools, and these schools go far to recompense the people for their present drab life, the overcrowding in cities, the shortage of clothing and manufactured goods, the absence of amenities.

More than 50 per cent of the local budget goes to education, and officials proudly declare that 98 per cent of the population is now literate, as compared with 46 per cent before the revolution. Every child in the Republic receives seven years of schooling, and one in four goes to higher schools. Many of the adults are attending night classes of some sort.

The Soviet system of bilingual education for minority republics has been very thoroughly applied here. The conception seems admirable because it provides a universal language for the whole country—Russian—and at the same time enables national minorities to study their own languages intensively.

Interchange Languages

Every child in the German Volga Republic studies Russian for at least six years, and Russian children in turn study German for an equal period. The children use both languages fluently, and sometimes change from one to the other in the same conversation.

The writer visited several German schools, in Engels and in collective farm villages. The children study only German for the first year, and all instruction in general subjects is given in German. Their study of Russian begins in the second year, and continues through the tenth year.

The Germans are very proud of their new 10-year school in Engels, a modern four-storied concrete building with 900 pupils, the most conspicuous building in the capital. Its classrooms and laboratories compare favorably with those in elementary schools anywhere; its library contains complete sets of the German classics.

440 in Stahl School

The peasant schools are even more impressive. The collective village of Stahl, with its population of 1600 peasants and their families, has a seven-year school with 15 teachers and 440 pupils. The village constructed the building with funds allotted from Moscow.

The principal told the writer that all but one of the graduates of his school in 1936 went on to higher schools. The Republic's "technicums" accommodate 4000 students, and there are three higher schools and one large normal school, as well as special schools for industrial workers. The University of Saratov, across the Volga, has a separate department for instruction in German.

The Republic has 3000 teachers, as compared with 178 in the same territory before the revolution.

The [illegible] education is very strong among the Volga Germans, and the Soviet emphasis upon education has certainly done much to win them to the regime.

Bad With Good

The mixture of good and bad, which makes it possible for visitors to carry away such diverse impressions of the Soviet Union, is as apparent in the German Volga Republic as in other parts of the country.

The tragic experiences of the collectivization period of 1930-32 have left their mark upon the land and the people. During this period, one in five of the German population was exiled as "kulaks."

The Communists—German and Russian alike—have ruthlessly imposed their own conception of civilization. These German communities were devoutly religious; some of them Mennonites, some Lutheran, some Roman Catholic. Today organized religion has almost disappeared. The city of Engels, with 80,000 people has only one church; most collective villages have none. The chairman of the Republic, G. Y. Luft, told the writer that few, if any, young people now profess any religion, even in the Mennonite villages.

Cultural Advantages

On the other hand, the authorities certainly are more attentive to the people's welfare than they were before the revolution. Every child receives education, and adult education is widely extended.

The city of Engels has a fine repertory theater, with plays in both German and Russian. The writer saw an excellent production of a modern Russian comedy and a German version of Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night." Engels has a symphony orchestra of 60, and both actors and musicians visit farm villages frequently.

The collective farm system, now universally applied, is likely to prove especially beneficial in this region which is subject to frequent droughts and in which rainfall is almost always deficient.

Irrigation Projects

Moscow has contributed 20,000,000 rubles for extension of irrigation systems during 1937, and experimental stations at Saratov provide drought-resisting seeds.

The "Greater Volga" scheme, for which plans have been approved in Moscow, will make it possible to irrigate about 4,000,000 acres in this region. About 75,000 acres are now under irrigation in the Republic.

Moscow approved this winter a scheme to build a new capital at Aniskowa, 10 miles south of Engels on the Volga, where an area of 12,500 acres has been selected as a site. The marshes around Engels prevent expansion of the city, which will eventually be practically abandoned.

Local industry has been considerably developed, employing 16,000 workers, and electric power is being extended to agriculture as well as industry.

Activity Everywhere

There is everywhere evidence of immense activity. The authorities seek to draw every person, in town and country, into some kind of active social work, and to assist them to improve their own "qualifications."

Here, as in all parts of the Soviet Union, society has been turned upside-down by the revolution. The system of universal state ownership and regulation has been vigorously imposed, with more efficient results among competent Germans than among some less competent Soviet peoples. The system here is several years in advance of some other regions.

Are the people as a whole happier than they were? That question is difficult to answer. The majority are probably more secure, because the state undertakes to tide them over such crises as the current drought.

Activities are closely supervised by well-meaning state officials, who, in the German communities, are almost entirely German.

Only the First Five Rows Are Legislators

Wide World — Nebraska's Single House Legislature in Session

Support of Industry Sought For New Deal Model Colony

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—Industry's support for Arthurdale, the experimental colony near Reedsville, W. Va., in which Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has taken a personal interest, is being enlisted by a group of New York business men, who have just submitted a favorable report on the financial status of the project to the President.

This group, a branch of the Committee for Economic Recovery, has informed the President that "the Arthurdale experiment must and should become a pattern from which dozens of similar communities may be founded."

The committee said: "We believe that Arthurdale will teach us a regular procedure for intelligent government aid to stranded families whose economic and social outlook would otherwise be almost hopeless."

Chairman of the business men's committee is Allie S. Freed, New York taxicab manufacturer and associate of Prof. Raymond Moley, former member of President Roosevelt's "brain trust."

New Industries Sought

It is Mr. Freed's hope that this extensive analysis and audit of Arthurdale's finances will convince industrialists of its ability to stand on its own feet and lead to the establishment of two or three much-needed factories there from which the homesteaders may derive a cash income.

Ever since it was founded three years ago to provide a new type of living for a group of stranded miners, Arthurdale has been a focal point for anti-New Deal attacks. Many difficulties have been encountered by the project's planners and the cost has gone way beyond original estimates.

Original plans for the project called for the establishment of a federal post office supplies factory nearby where the homesteaders could earn money to pay for their homes. The money for the factory was refused by Congress after a private factory registered a strong protest against it because of the competition it would offer. At present there is only one manufacturing plant in Arthurdale, the Electric Vacuum Cleaner Co., an affiliate of the General Electric Company. It will furnish work for only about 50 persons whereas there are approximately 200 persons in the colony who need jobs with a cash return.

Sources of Income

The homesteaders derive additional income from their crops and livestock, from handicraft, and from community enterprises, which include or will include a hotel of 20 rooms, a tearoom, and general store.

Up till now the settlers have been paid by the Government for construction work on houses and community buildings but when these are completed, other sources of employment must be provided. Mr. Freed's committee says that two or three factories in addition to the one now operating will be needed to make the settlement self-supporting.

To business men who argue that moving their plants to Arthurdale would only deprive some other community, Mr. Freed's report replies, "If this were true it would be an admission that this great industrial nation had become static and that new plants and manufacturing facilities were no longer required.

"We can only reach greater heights by increased production that will fill the needed wants of a great nation now suffering from a lack of purchasing power on the part of one-third of its people."

Loans Total $327,754

Total government loans to Arthurdale amount to $327,754, but the committee expresses the opinion that the "greater part if not all of these funds wil be returned to the Government with but little, if any, loss."

It is estimated that each of the 165 families in the settlement need a cash income of about $1000 a year or its equivalent. An increase of 35 more families in 1937 is recommended as a "worthy government investment."

After a detailed account of activities now under way or planned, the committee told the President that "Arthurdale should be on a self-supporting basis within a year."

Bills Cut Sharply In Nebraska's One Body Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 30—While it is too early to pass final judgment upon the Nebraska unicameral Legislature, the only one-house state legislature in the United States, favorable impressions have been made upon the public at the opening session of the one-house lawmaking body.

Predictions of its opponents that one house, without a check of a second chamber, would lead to a flood of bills and hasty legislation, have not proved true. Special rules of modernized procedure adopted by the senators operate to slow down bill-passing rather than to accelerate it.

When the first session of the unicameral body had consumed slightly over half of the 30 days allowed for the introduction of bills, the total bills introduced remained slightly under 100. One of the surprises of the unicameral session has been the small number of bills introduced. The average for a bicameral legislative session in operation in Nebraska prior to 1937, was 1000 bills.

Minimizes Logrolling

The rules adopted by the unicameral, in the opinion of observers, act as a better check on legislation than the two-house system, which in actual experience did not act as a check but led to considerable logrolling.

If a bill, under the unicameral system, moves along through the regular procedure, and is not interrupted in any way, it takes 15 days before it is enacted into a law. All along the route are opportunities for checks, corrections and objections.

The public is informed through ample time for hearings on the subject and only by suspension of the rules can this time be shortened to seven days. Under the old system it was possible by suspension of the rules to put a bill through both houses in one day.

Veteran legislators who have served under the bicameral legislature for several terms and are now serving in the unicameral session, are of the opinion that there is, thus far, and will be throughout the session, less log-rolling than under the two-house system where there were 33 Senators and 100 members of the House of Representatives, who sometimes found it to their advantage to boost a bill in one house for a boost of the member in the other house.

Closer Attention to Legislation

Under the rules, the present Senators, 43 in number, are expected to introduce only such bills as they are willing personally to endorse and support. Legislators, so veteran newspaper reporters covering the session say, are giving more serious attention to the business of legislation than under the old system.

One reason for this may be the increased pay of a member. Where a legislator used to receive $800 for the biennium, he now receives $1744 for the same period, drawing one half each year. This makes a legislative office more desirable and thereby, it is held, leads legislators to be more careful of their records.

This was one point emphasized by Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska, who was instrumental in getting the unicameral system adopted. In fact, Senator Norris really favored fewer than 43 members and higher pay so that members would give more serious consideration to lawmaking.

Pennsylvania Wars on Usury

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Jan. 30—Pennsylvania lawmakers will move next week to legislate against usury, with the addition of a pawnbrokers' license act to the calendar of bills bearing the unqualified endorsement of the state administration.

Sponsored by Representative Anna Brancato (D) of Philadelphia, the proposed law bars extortion of charges, establishing a standard rate maximum of 18 per cent a year in jewelry, gold and silver and 36 per cent on other personal property; places the pawnbroker under the supervision of the State Banking Department, subject to licensing and license abrogation; requires adequate records and reports and serially numbered pawn cards stating the amount of loan and charges; provides for liability and sets up a uniform system for loan renewals.

The bill is the outcome of pawnshop abuses that forced fees as high as 66 to 72 per cent a year on needy small debtors. Under present Pennsylvania laws, the pawnbroker need not maintain detailed records or file business reports, give any information on interest and other charges on pawn-tickets, and, when a loan has lapsed, may sell the pledge and retain the full amount of the sale. There is no uniform practice on loan renewals.

Aimed at "Loan Sharks"

Such procedure under the three-ball sign over many years had evolved legalized usury of exorbitant fees. The bill is designed to bridge the gap between rates paid on borrowings by the well-to-do, who may negotiate loans at the bank at 6 per cent or less, and the petty borrowings of the very poor.

Its provisions strike directly at the "loan sharks" who, according to Russell Sage Foundation figures, net $70,000,000 every year throughout the nation.

New York was one of the first of 26 commonwealths to enact a "small-loan law," prohibiting lending without license, but it was discovered upon investigation two years ago that, law or no, usury was one of its most gigantic rackets, with 50,000 citizens continuously in the grip of the makers of small personal loans to the tune of $1,000,000 a week.

New York's Experience

Low-income workers, and even persons on home and work relief, were found to be the special prey of the "loan sharks," who exacted $1 a week for each $5 lent. This usually led to the exigency of additional loans to settle interest arrears, and when these payments were not forthcoming, "collectors," in the shape of thugs and bullies, enforced payment with threats and violence.

The racket was prosecuted in New York on the basis that no economic reason justified its existence, since both governmental and private agencies offered lending facilities to every person to whom a loan should be made.

The Pennsylvania Legislature is called upon not so much to meet a situation outside the law as to cast off inadequate and weak existing statutes that have not protected destitute men and women from intolerable charges in return for meager loans on cherished possessions. Attended as it is by the full endorsement of Gov. George H. Earle, the bill appears certain of passage in a body politically affirmative to his wishes.

Lutherans Warned Of Lottery Evils

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—Opposition to the use of schemes demanding the operation of lottery or gambling technique, however well concealed, for the raising of church funds is contained in a report before the National Lutheran Council here today.

Prepared by the Rev. Dr. Martin Anderson of Chicago, the report warns against "the present national betting spree," and cautioned churches to avoid lending their support to the immorality of the movement by condoning raffles and drawings. Individual church members who purchase lottery tickets likewise were asked "to consider the social consequences of their acts."

Periodicals and newspapers lending encouragement to gambling enterprises by publishing news of winners, prizes and betting information were criticized severely in the report.

Coal Wage Parley Feb. 17

RICHMOND, Va.—D. C. Kenney of Charleston, W. Va., chairman of the joint wage conference of Appalachian coal operators, said he had issued a call for the conference to open at New York, Feb. 17. The present agreement, drawn up in 1935, which expires April 1, provides for $5.10 as a base rate for a seven-hour day.

Flying Bicycle Said to Justify Da Vinci Sketch

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29 (AP)—Five hundred years have passed since Leonardo da Vinci, while an engineer in Milan, Italy, sketched in his notebook mechanisms for human-powered flight. Reports from that city indicate his dream had become a reality through efforts of a Philadelphia engineer, a native of Milan.

A monoplane designed by Enea Bossi of Philadelphia, powered by foot pedals and the legs of Pilot Vittorio Bonomi, flew for five eighths of a mile.

Bossi, an employee of the E. G. Budd Manufacturing Company and former representative of the company in Italy, said he had received no direct reports of the flight. His instructions to Bonomi were to take the ship into the air under pedal power. It has been towed into the air and sustained in flight by pedal power several times, he said.

The monoplane is similar in design and construction to the sailplane glider and weighs 234 pounds. It has a wingspread of 51 feet. Its two six-foot propellers are geared in tandem and connected to the foot pedals in the pilot's cabin by shafts, chains and sprockets. They revolve at 300 revolutions a minute in a spurt of speed by the pilot, and can be sustained at 260 revolutions.

Canadian Produce Growers Oppose Tariff Reductions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Heavy competition from foreign vegetable growers is causing distress among Canadian vegetable growers, it was contended by speakers at the recent annual convention here of the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association. The association blames reciprocity tariff reductions for the increased competition and has adopted as its tariff policy "The Canadian market for the Canadian producer in season."

The convention passed a resolution requesting the provincial government to enact legislation which would give the same degree of protection within the province as that given interprovincial trade by the Federal Fruit, Vegetable and Honey Act.

Loan to France Held Move For Stabilization

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Jan. 30—Rumors of important international negotiations for permanent currency stabilization in the near future were revived here by the official announcement late yesterday of the successful conclusion of the French Loan in London.

Nominally granted to French railroads by a group of English banks, the credit of £40,000,000 is actually admitted to be authorized by the British Government and destined to be paid to the French Treasury and in particular to France's Stabilization Fund. The loan is repayable in 10 months and bears interest at 3½ per cent.

Franc Improves

The franc improved noticeably on both the Paris and London exchanges today as a result of the loan news and of the Bank of France's recent action in doubling the discount rate.

This example of fruitful co-operation between the French and British Governments for defense of the franc is acclaimed here as evidence of the efficacy of the Anglo-Franco-American tri-partite monetary accord concluded last September.

Although reports circulating here to the effect that permanent legal stabilization of the dollar, pound and franc are qualified as "premature" in governmental circles, it is not denied that France has recently redoubled its discreet diplomatic efforts to hasten the moment when this final stabilization will become possible.

Other Loans Likely

Meanwhile the question is raised in the French press today as to whether the London Loan will suffice to support the franc and to carry the Treasury along until tax returns begin to come in later in the year.

The possibility of other French loans launched abroad—in Amsterdam, for instance—is hinted at. The statement by French Finance Minister Vincent Auriol today in which he calls the British credit "the first step of the Treasury program," appears to confirm this view.

Expressing his pleasure at the successful conclusion of the loan, M. Auriol envisaged the possibility of other similar operations abroad by French municipalities, by the telephone company and by Morocco and Algeria. Like the London Loan these foreign credits would be said to "lighten the load of the French Treasury and at the same time enable us to resist attacks on the franc by speculators."

Canadians Face Basic Changes In British North America Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 30—Now that the Privy Council in London has declared that the Dominion lacks authority to set its own house in order through instigating social "reforms," such as unemployment insurance, minimum wages, day of rest, and so forth, the country has either to radically change the Constitution to allow for a more centralized government or else continue to muddle along with antiquated machinery. Everyone agrees that the former course is the more reasonable, even though fraught with the more difficulty.

According to a high legal authority here, the scheme as advanced by R. B. Bennett, former Premier of the Dominion, appears the most workable of any yet suggested. He urged the calling of a convention of representatives of all political parties in every province to decide upon how and to what extent the British North American act should be amended.

Seek United Public

Previous conferences with this end in view had included only the premier's and higher officials of the party in power and their attempts were always frustrated through their failure to have a united public behind them. One opposing legislature could and would defeat all the work of the conference.

As the Constitution now stands the only hope for social legislation is in having the nine provinces individually pass complementary legislation. The present industrial disputes investigation act is the most practicable form the legislative co-operation between the provinces and the Dominion to meet a desired end—in this case industrial peace. Here each province passed concurrent acts.

On the other hand in the case of the Livestock and Livestock Products Act the legislative attempts of the provinces to render the Dominion act effective insofar as it did not fall within legislative competence of the Dominion Parliament was frustrated by an appeal before the Saskatchewan court on the ground that provincial legislation as framed was ineffective to render the Dominion Statute a part of the law of the province.

Treaty-Making Power

If politics and sectional jealousy block the next effort on the part of Provinces and Dominion to amend the Constitution, co-operative provincial legislation is all that remains for the passing of Dominion-wide acts in matters that come even in part under provincial jurisdiction. And even this would not apply to treaties such as agreed to by Canada at the International Labor Conference at Geneva and now declared invalid by the Privy Council.

The Dominion Government, says an authority here, is "absolutely paralyzed" in the case of agreements between governments which do not fall within the scope of Section 132 of the B. N. A. Act if the subject does not otherwise fall within the scope of Dominion legislative authority; in which case the Dominion must rely upon individual province concurrence in order to effectively enter into international obligations which require legislative action.

Lander College Opens Drive for $1,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENWOOD, S. C.—Lander College's $1,000,000 endowment and development program, long contemplated, has been started here as a state-wide movement which will continue until the end of March, Dr. John W. Speake, president of the institution, announced.

Realization of the objectives set will provide the college with an endowment of $500,000 and an additional $500,000 for expansion of physical facilities and improvement of the present plant to meet the requirements of the growing student body. Through its attainment Lander will also be qualified for full membership in the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Traffic Safety Gains in '36

MOSCOW, Jan. 30 (AP)—The sentences of execution for 13 defendants and imprisonment for four others in the conspiracy trial marked another milestone in the 20-year-long battle between Joseph Stalin and exiled Leon Trotzky, which has become one of the bitterest feuds in modern history.

With the conviction of these defendants, who one by one condemned Mr. Trotzky in final speeches and blamed him as the principal conspirator, the Lenin Bolsheviks wiped out the second big group of Trotzkyists within six months.

Another trial involving Nicolai Bukharin, former newspaper editor; Alexei Rykoff, former Commissar of Communications, and others, is expected to follow.

Hundreds of New Arrests

It only can be guessed how many persons have been arrested throughout the nation as a result of testimony by the Radek-Piatakoff group of conspirators. The press and witnesses' statements make it clear, however, that these might run into hundreds, including such notables as Mr. Trotzky's son Sergei; Alexander Goergivitch Belaborodoff, reputed to have been one of the slayers of the Tsar; many journalists, executives, engineers and others.

The next "purge" is expected to strip the country of all Trotzkyists, reliable sources said.

G. E. Pushin, the last defendant to appear, spoke less than a minute asking clemency "in order to expiate my crimes."

Radek Speaks at Length

Radek delivered the longest speech, a rambling oration, but concluded in half an hour. There were none of the hour-long farewell orations heard at the trial last August when particularly Gregory Zinovieff and Leo Kameneff repeatedly spoke of their place in history.

Only Radek seemed to be troubled by such thoughts when he challenged Prosecutor Andrei Vishinsky's branding him a bandit.

The new American Ambassador, Joseph E. Davies, attended the trial sessions. Throughout the trial from 20 to 40 foreigners have been permitted free entry to the courtroom, about half of them journalists and the remainder diplomats.

The opinion held by many was that Prosecutor Vishinsky had proved a case against the defendants, although he had a much more flimsy case against Mr. Trotzky unless the testimony of Piatakoff, Radek and others is to be believed without qualification.

Scouts Gain 4 Per Cent

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—Continuing its record of a gain in membership every year since the organization was established, the Boy Scouts of America raised its enrollment in 1936 to a new high of 1,069,165, reports Dr. James E. West, chief scout executive, a 4 per cent increase over 1935.

U. S. Aid Is Asked For Flood Loans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Jan. 29—A plan for financing the many flood reconstruction needs of individuals and business concerns was advanced today.

It calls for a federal guarantee to stand back of loans by the local banks at particularly low rates of interest, and with exceptionally long periods of time allowed for repayment.

BOOK MARKERS
Transparent, have clear permanent figures, hold fast and are practically indestructible. The original and only marker to include all these features. Reader's Library, Pocket sizes.
Set of thirty, postpaid, $1.00
Crayon marking set, 25 cents
THE PERFECT MARKER
Box 124, Yonkers, N. Y.

FLORIDA
Selected Tree-Ripe Fruit
Oranges, Grapefruit . . Full box $5.00, Half box $2.75 or half and half
Kings or Temples . . Half box $3.50
Above prices include express.
FORREST B. STONE
Maitland, Florida

"Let Us Share Our Happiness"
FLOWERS by WIRE sent anywhere—any time
Penn The Florist
124 Tremont Street, Boston

YOU CAN BORROW
Mortgage Money
for as little as $7.16 monthly per $1000
which includes principal and interest payments. To this add 1-12 of your yearly taxes.
Find out all the facts about our NEW and ADAPTABLE
LOW COST MORTGAGE PLAN
An ideal plan for refinancing your present home mortgage.
WORKINGMENS CO-OPERATIVE BANK
73 CORNHILL, BOSTON
Assets Over $18,000,000

EUROPE Bound for 1937
Conducted or Independent Tours. Special Chaperoned Parties for Girls and Young Ladies.
STUDENT TOURS
Send for our Free 1937 Booklet
WALTER H. WOODS CO.
Everything in Travel
80 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET, BOSTON
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance
Interest Begins Feb. 10
Join Our 1937 CHRISTMAS CLUB

It is Different
That's why so many have changed to the Clean-Be-Tween, the adjustable toothbrush. That's why so many Dentists recommend the Clean-Be-Tween. We believe you, too, will change from the ordinary toothbrush when you see the Clean-Be-Tween. TEETH HALF CLEANED ONLY HALF PROTECTED. Protect your teeth this modern way — the Clean-Be-Tween Way.
ASK YOUR DRUGGIST OR DENTIST or write us
CLEAN-BE-TWEEN TOOTHBRUSH CO., INC.
250 PARK AVE., NEW YORK CITY
1608 N. Vermont Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

If you know printing and paper
YOU may be the man we want to fill a very remarkable opening
One of New York State's established Fine Paper Houses has a better-than-ordinary, in fact, a remarkable opening for an executive type salesman to do an outstanding individual selling job; preferably not over 42 who is now employed and whose earnings are averaging $6,000 per year or more.
The man we want must have a record of individual selling that will stand investigation. He must be well grounded in printing and printing processes and must have a thorough knowledge of fine paper and its various uses.
Reply by letter, giving full and complete information about yourself, stating age, whether single or married, club, lodge and church affiliations, complete business history for the past ten years with names of employers, dates of employment, salaries received and reasons for making changes, and any other information which you feel to be pertinent.
All replies will be held strictly confidential. Address Box E-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

SWITZERLAND
TENTA
Storenstoffe
Segeltuche
Gummistoffe
Nur durch Wiederverkäufer
GEISER & CO.
Emmenau Aktiengesellschaft
Hasle-Rüegsau
(Cloth for Blinds, Sails, Rubber Materials)

Good News!
Now you can get Kimball quality in a low cost organ!
● You can now get a Kimball pipe organ at about the same price that you would pay for a large size grand piano!
This new organ is like all other Kimball organs—the finest it is possible to build. Tonal beauty—supreme quality of materials, craftsmanship, mechanism—are guaranteed by the Kimball name.
Both size and price make this a practical organ for many churches. Compact and self-contained, it operates from any convenient electrical socket.
If you are considering an organ for your church, let us give you helpful information.
These are a few of the many Christian Science churches owning Kimball pipe organs:
FOURTH CHURCH — San Francisco
SECOND CHURCH — New Orleans
FIRST CHURCH — Cambridge
FIRST CHURCH — Little Rock
W. W. KIMBALL CO.
Established 1857
Kimball Hall, Chicago — 665 Fifth Avenue, New York

Roper Plan Shows Business Place in New Economic Era

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan 30—It is becoming increasingly apparent as the second chapter of the New Deal opens, and a new Congress gets under way, that the degree of co-operation to be achieved during the coming years between business and the Roosevelt Administration is a major factor in the search for a new and sounder basis for American economy.

That a better result can be achieved if business and government put their shoulders to the wheel in a friendly and mutually helpful mood, than if they use up much of their energy in opposing each other is beginning to be appreciated within the ranks of both.

The result is a somewhat hesitant and often qualified experiment in co-operation which had its inception following the invalidation of NRA, lived a very meager life during the recent election campaign, and flowered immediately after election day in the much-publicized "era of good feeling."

Elaborate, but poorly organized, machinery exists to promote such co-operation—some of it representing overtures from the side of business and some from the side of the Government. Most important part of this machinery at the moment is the Business Advisory Council unofficially connected with the Department of Commerce which is acting as a medium for interpreting the needs of business to the Government and the aims of the Government to business.

Where Majority Fails

An agency somewhat less in the public eye at the moment is the Committee for Industrial Co-operation, headed by Maj. George Berry. It has made considerable strides in winning converts within business and industry to new deal policies, but has not assumed general importance because of the hostility of such major business organizations as the United States Chamber of Commerce and National Association of Manufacturers. Major Berry's close personal connection with labor has acted as an obstacle to any broad acceptance of his agency by business and industry.

The Chamber of Commerce and the Association of Manufacturers are in themselves somewhat less direct agencies for the same purpose, but seek co-operation through unofficial personal relations with Government agencies and with Congress rather than through any formal channel.

Through these various mediums for co-operation there is today taking place here in Washington notable efforts to bring the points of view of business and the Administration into closer harmony. The field for co-operation is being carefully analyzed, and despite many discouraging setbacks, progress is being made.

An indication of the breadth of this field for joint effort is provided by a nine-point program of study for 1937 which Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, suggested to the Business Advisory Council here this week when it was reorganized for the coming year.

The Roper Program

The program provided for:

1. Promotion of employment in line with the report recently made to the President by the council on this subject.

2. Co-operation in safeguarding and promoting a wisely engineered housing program for the nation, encouraging in every way possible local enterprise to meet local needs.

3. Forwarding the policy of broad international trade through the reciprocal trade program, as a means to peace and in the interest of our economy.

4. Expansion and improvement of transportation and communication facilities, especially between this country and Latin America, and the promotion of further exchange of visits as illustrated by the Buenos Aires conference and the return visit of representatives of the Latin-American countries. This would include the study of ways and means of safely developing air commerce.

5. Procedures for co-operating with other agencies in working out constructive plans for solving labor disturbances in order to avoid losses to employees and in production.

6. Co-operation with the Department of Commerce in developing its industrial economics unit, for which an initial appropriation has been approved by the budget and the President, and study of responsibilities for carrying out sound principles of NRA for the protection of good business and the public against "chiselers."

7. Responsibility of business in training workers according to their aptitudes and needs of respective industries.

8. Study of the governmental reorganization program as submitted to the Congress by the President looking to the effective reorganization of the executive branch.

9. The promotion of endeavors to reduce accidents on highways, on the seas, and in the air.

Does Not Represent Entire Field

This does not necessarily represent the field which will be covered by the council during the year. It was taken under advisement. Some points will be allowed to go over until the council feels that sentiment is more auspicious than at present for effective co-operation.

In the field of re-employment and labor legislation much work has already been done by the council and diligent attention is now being accorded the subject. Its suggestions in regard to re-employment are already before the President, but have never been made public by the White House because they are at wide variance with proposals enjoying much support in Congress.

Melbourne, Victoria

CORSETS
Mrs. LOTTIE MARTIN
Expert consultations and fittings for every type of figure.
LINGERIE
Miss D. WILLIAMS
Distinctive Foundation Garments
"WILMAR"
Phone Cent. 5218
294 Lt. Collins Street

BALL & WELCH LTD
MOORISH TEA ROOM
So popular that we've found it necessary to enlarge the space devoted to this pleasant rendezvous for morning and afternoon tea and light luncheons. The first class attention and service combined with moderate charges make this Tea Room very attractive. *Conveniently situated on the Ground Floor (Flinders Lane End).*
Flinders Street
Melbourne, Victoria, Aust.

Craig's for Quality
Without Quality there can be no economy; but WITH Quality (as always found at Craig's) economical prices become doubly attractive.
CRAIG'S
for all Drapery, Clothing, Footwear, Furnishings, Hardware and all Home Needs.
Craig, Williamson Pty. Ltd.
8-32 Elizabeth St., Melbourne C. 1 Victoria.
Australia Ph. Central 9040

Melbourne, Victoria, Australia
Super Plume Ethyl
Motorists desiring Super Performance in any car—especially the modern high compression car—should use this knockless, ultra-powerful fuel.
Mobiloil
by the Clearosol Process
A 100% pure lubricant. Quite free from gum and sludge, it gives at all speeds (particularly high speeds) the greatest protection with the lowest oil consumption.
VACUUM OIL COMPANY PTY. LTD.

Happy Years For Your Son
At a private school that is attuned to his particular needs, your son will develop his abilities in happy fellowship with teachers and students of character.
Finding the right school is greatly simplified if you consult the school advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor. They are published not only on pages with other local advertising, but also on the Education Page, Tuesdays and Saturdays, and the Weekly Magazine Section, Wednesdays.

VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA
HAVELOCK J. W. Edwards
Manufacturer of Self-Raising FLOUR
Jelly Crystals, Custard Powders, Icing Sugars, etc.
Tel. FU. 6406 Mt. Alexander Rd., Flemington

BROCKHOFF'S
oven-crisp BISCUITS
For Excellence of Quality
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA

REGENCY CAFE
SOVEREIGN VALUE
OPEN 9 A. M. TO 8 P. M.
Good Cooking—Good Service
Pleasant Surroundings
Tel. F-6781
Clyde Way, 132 Elizabeth St.
MELBOURNE, VICTORIA

Melbourne, Australia
For the Lady Who Cares
KAYSER
Hosiery Gloves Lingerie
Obtainable
From All the Better Stores

A Simple Lesson in Skywriting

Spelling out catchy trade slogans in smoke may look easy but only a dozen or so pilots can do it—Special plane and special oil needed to do a neat job

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—If a lot of people, now attending the National Aviation Show at the Grand Central Palace, want to know (a) how you write words in the sky in smoke, using an airplane for a pencil, and (b) how you hitch a cloth sign to the tail of an airplane so you can get it off the ground and up in the air so you can trail it around where everyone can read what is written on it, they're going to be able to find out.

The Skywriting Corporation of America has a cloth sign and all the gadgets that go with it at the show with some one to explain it. And a Mr. Andy Stinis will go up in a plane every day that the weather is right, and do some skywriting. When you've seen the writing in the sky, then you can hurry in to the show and someone will be there to tell you how it was done.

A Strange Business

Skywriting—putting homely little facts about some automobile or some free-wheeling Venetian blind, up in the sky in nice, fat, easily read letters of smoke—is a strange business. But Mr. Stinis will tell you there's nothing to it; you just go up in a plane and spill smoke out. But pilots seldom think there's anything to anything, so don't take him too seriously.

Go, instead, to a Mr. Augus Hopkins Jr., and find out from him who thought up skywriting, and how you do it. Well, that is in a manner of speaking, for probably you'll never do it. But how it's one.

The first time anyone ever saw a plane in the sky darting about spilling letters was at Epsom Downs in England in 1922. Lord Northcliffe had got the idea that it would be a tidy idea to call the newspaper he owned to the especial attention of crowds gathered on the Downs. So he arranged with a Maj. John Clifford Savage, R. A. F., to do something about it. Major Savage had been spending his time since the war in developing a way by which an airplane would put out spurts of smoke to make letters that would form readable words, 15,000 feet in the air.

Spreads to America

At the Downs that day there was an American, a grain broker, from Chicago. Name of Allan J. Cameron. The minute he saw the words in the sky he jumped right up and made off in search of Major Savage, to whom he said, "Look here, I think you've got something there." When Major Savage agreed that that was the general idea they considered expanding the idea with the result that Mr. Cameron came back to the States with the American rights. Major Savage already had a patent, which is said to be the shortest patent ever written.

There aren't over a dozen pilots in the United States who can skywrite, Mr. Hopkins says. Just because you are a pilot doesn't signify that you can take a plane up 15,000 feet, spill smoke out of an exhaust pipe and have it come out in words written in the sky.

Not Always Simple

And even a pilot who has trained in the job can have his off days.

There is cause to remember one such pilot who was given a job of fairly prosaic promotional proportions to do not long ago.

It seems you have to have a special kind of plane, with a special kind of engine that will generate a special degree of heat to stir the smoke to just the right consistency. You have to have an especially large wing surface because you're working in distances. Your letters will be a half mile high. It isn't any good to begin writing until you are up 15,000 feet.

It was a beautiful day. Nice and clear, a little windy, but that doesn't make any difference in skywriting. It's the gray days that you have to stay on the ground if you're a skywriter.

Maybe it was the weather, Unseasonably warm. Like spring. Or may be it was a story in the morning paper, about pear trees blooming in December. Or may be it was a mirage of a pretty girl's face, floating just above the instrument board.

Mistake in Spelling

Anyhow, he began to write his message when, looking over the side of the cockpit to see how it was coming, he saw—a mistake in spelling! They don't pay you $500 a job to go up and spell the words wrong in the sky.

On the other hand, there is was. What to do?

As far as this young man was concerned, what he did was whoosh the plane around, draw two horizontal lines through the offending misspelling and write the word just above, correctly. Then he went on with his message, checking a little more carefully by the chart in front of him.

Again he looked over the side. Letters nice and even, and sticking together well. When he came to the third from the last word he got a queer feeling. He looked over the side. Left out a word! Now, what to do? "School days, school days, dear old Golden Rule days . . ." floated across his mind. He whooshed the plane around again and did what he would have done back in the Little Red Schoolhouse; put a caret in between two words, wrote the missing word above it, and finished up the rest of the sentence as fast as he could.

It doesn't take long to go up and write a message in the sky. Contracts are made for specific days and specific places, and if the weather is good enough for the writing to last ten or fifteen minutes it is all right. If not, the contract lapses. Each letter is written a little higher than the preceding one, so the backwash of the propeller won't smudge it out, and the pilot flies steadily into the wind, so as to keep the words altogether. Each letter takes about a gallon of oil to write.

Mr. Hopkins says you mustn't think that air circus fliers or stunt pilots necessarily make good skywriters. As a matter of fact they're likely to make very poor ones. What skywriting needs is a precision pilot, who will fly a steady, rather dull course, and no frills.

Nightwriting Next

The next thing the United States is going to see, in the way of such fancy doings, is very fancy indeed. It has been in use in Germany for a couple of years, the British Foreign Office has commented on it with serious enthusiasm as a prospective facility for national defense purposes, and Major Savage has done a lot with it in England. And that is nightwriting, against the clouds.

Contrary to the clear conditions necessary for daytime writing, night projection requires clouds. Lots of clouds. In this case the "pencil" is a ray of tremendous candlepower, used in conjunction with parabolic reflectors to write on the smooth undersides of clouds. Stencil processes, used intermittently in the last 40 years and never successful, are obviated; they transmitted only 10 to 15 per cent of the total light at best, and Major Savage has developed a projector which utilizes 95 per cent of the total light.

Besides, it's pretty. Skywriting in the daytime is good looking and decorative, but cloud writing at night—and in colors, too, if you like, is well, positively lush.

Smoke Writing in the Sky
One of the Few Skywriting Pilots Is Shown Doing His Stunt. Inset, Major John Clifford Savage, Who Invented Skywriting

Planes Hold Form in Sea Hop

HONOLULU, Jan. 29 (AP)—Battling through thick weather in the last stages of their record-breaking flight, 12 United States naval seaplanes completed an over-water mass flight at 3:50 a. m. today (9:20 a. m. eastern standard time). They officially covered the 2553 miles from San Diego to Honolulu in 21 hours, 48 minutes, elapsed time.

During the last 300 miles, the squadron maneuvered between altitudes of 2000 and 15,000 feet to escape what Lieut. Commander William H. McDade described as "very bad weather."

Landing

They came out into bright moonlight, sparkling on the calm waters, as they flew over the Pearl Harbor naval base in perfect formation, their flying lights twinkling. The first plane came down on the harbor at 4:29 a. m. (9:59 a. m., E. S. T.).

The official takeoff time from San Diego was announced as 6:02 a. m., Honolulu time, yesterday, and the arrival at Pearl Harbor at 3:50 a. m., today.

In Calm

A previous mass trans-Pacific flight took place three years ago, when Lieut. Commander Kneffler McGinnis led a squadron of six naval planes on a "routine" flight of 2400 miles from San Francisco bay. The elapsed time then was 24 hours, 45 minutes—about three hours longer for the shorter distance.

Today, Commander McDade led his squadron in circling the harbor for 39 minutes before the first plane swooped down to a perfect landing on the calm, flood-lighted channel. Only 150 spectators, mostly families of the 80 fliers, were on hand to watch the end of the spectacular demonstration of the precision of naval flying.

Air Research Group Elects Dr. Millikan; Safety Aids Stressed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—Dr. Clark B. Millikan, professor of aeronautics at California Institute of Technology and son of Dr. Robert A. Millikan, the physicist, is today president of the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences, the annual meeting of which is under way here at Columbia University.

Final sessions of the institute accompanied the opening of the National Aviation Show at Grand Central Palace and the exhibition of equipment designed by American manufacturers to increase the safety of flying and extend its availability to the average citizen.

Elected as vice-presidents of the institute were Sherman M. Fairchild, president of the Fairchild Aviation Corporation; Jack Frye, president of the Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc.; Dr. George W. Lewis, director of research for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics; E. E. Wilson, president of Chance Vought division of United Aircraft corporation, and T. P. Wright, vice-president of Curtiss-Wright corporation.

The office of treasurer went to Elmer A. Sperry Jr., vice-president of Sperry Products, Inc., and Major Lester D. Gardner was re-elected secretary.

Establishment of an annual lecture to be delivered on Dec. 17, the anniversary of the first flight of the Wright brothers at Kity Hawk, and to be known as "the Wright Brothers lecture" was announced by the institute. Some outstanding person in the field of aviation will be called upon each year to deliver the address, it was said.

Naval Patrol Flight Commended by Swanson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—Secretary Swanson expressed the Navy's elation today over the successful completion of the mass flight of 12 naval patrol planes from San Diego to Honolulu.

"While the flight was a routine one for delivery of new planes to replace obsolete ones now at Honolulu," he said, "it nevertheless was a test of the new patrol planes and of the skill of the operating personnel.

"To fly 12 large planes in formation through all kinds of weather for a distance of 2600 miles and maintain a schedule of departure and arrival fixed several weeks ago is a gratifying example of the efficiency of our naval aviation."

Rigid Libel Laws Aimed at Editors Up in Tennessee

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 30 (AP)—Members of the lower House of Tennessee's Legislature are studying a bill designed to mete out severe punishment to any newspaper editor or publisher who allows "any untruth" about a person to be printed in a paper's editorial columns.

The Senate passed the bill Thursday, 29 to 1.

The proposal, introduced by Senator Fletcher Morgan of Chattanooga, provides a fine of $50 to $500 for violation and a lifetime expulsion from serving as editor or publisher of any newspaper in the State. Also, it makes executives liable for "damages to any person or persons" up to $1000.

Senator Morgan, in urging the Senate to pass the bill, said newspaper editors "are almost immune from being reached by libel laws. No man is free from their besmirching attacks.

"I want to pay my respects," he added, "to the editor of the Chattanooga Times, the Hon. Julian Harris. I have had to submit to his blackmailing articles in his editorial column."

In Chattanooga, Mr. Harris replied that Senator Morgan's assertion was both "infamous and false," and added: "It is my impression that what some politicians usually fear is not untruth, but truth."

Roper's Council Elects

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—Secretary Daniel C. Roper's Business Advisory Council elected W. Averill Harriman its 1937 chairman yesterday.

Mr. Harriman, chairman of the board of the Union Pacific Railroad, succeeds George H. Mead of Dayton, Ohio. Mr. Roper disclosed that the Council, composed of private business men, had reported to President Roosevelt on how private employment might be promoted.

Cairo Is Braced To Meet Advance Of Flood's Crest

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 30 (AP)—A pick and shovel army of 115,000, bolstered by reinforcements, labored over their emergency breastworks without sparing themselves today on both sides of the Mississippi, and awaited the zero hour, to come when the crest of the flood from the Ohio river sweeps past Cairo, Ill., probably next Wednesday, and begins its descent past the critical series of communities above and below here.

Then will come the test of the $1,000,000,000 levee system. Thousands in the river lowlands between Cairo and New Orleans anxiously await the outcome. The pick and shovel army waged a strenuous and apparently successful fight to hold the dike across Slough Landing Neck, a few miles above Tiptonville, Tenn., and redoubled its efforts to raise a bulkhead as the flood waters inched toward the top of a 60-foot seawall at Hickman, Ky. A small earth tremor near Tiptonville apparently did no damage to the earthen dykes there.

Preparing for an eventuality, removal of livestock and cattle was under way in threatened lowlands along the Mississippi from Hickman to the mouth of the White river in Arkansas, while evacuation of residents along broken tributary levees virtually was completed.

On the lower Ohio the rampaging flood waters forced complete evacuation of 8000 persons from Paducah, Ky. After the state health commissioner reported the city was uninhabitable. Military authorities were ordered to use force, if necessary, to remove the citizenry.

Water Tops Cairo's Record

Creeping near the top of the 60-foot concrete seawall, the water touched 58.75 feet today—the highest stage in Cairo's history. Only one and one-fourth feet of leeway remained before the yellow flood would lap at the hastily-constructed wood-and-dirt bulkhead, three feet high, which was thrown up atop the wall in a last-minute effort to stave off disaster.

The water stood higher than its previous record-breaking height on Tuesday, before engineers dynamited the Birds Point-New Madrid "fuse plug" into a 131,000-acre spillway to relieve pressure on Cairo.

Increasing the difficulties of the city was the fact that the spillway basin was almost full. Engineers faced a choice of blasting still more outlets for the basin below, seeking to draw the waters back into the main stream-bed, more swiftly, or allowing the flood to pile back with renewed pressure on Cairo.

Of Cairo's 13,500 population, only 4000 persons, all but 500 of them men who had labored to strengthen and raise the protecting embankments, still were here. Above Cairo, to the north, emergency pick-and-shovel crews labored frantically to plug two breaks in the earthen levees.

Clean-Up Begins

Backwaters of the Ohio forced residents of Karnak and Ullin, small towns on the Cache river in Illinois, to higher ground, and at Mounds, 300 persons awaited rescue from second-story windows.

Above Paducah the flood had done its worst, and the mammoth job of restoration became the concern of many cities and towns. Admonished by Kentucky's Governor to "keep your chins up and the sun will shine on Kentucky homes again," Louisville mapped a program to prevent epidemics as chugging machines began to pump the slime and silt from the city's streets.

The cleanup was under way in Portsmouth, Cincinnati and other cities, as President Roosevelt ordered a federal commission to begin Sunday a week's tour of the Ohio flood region.

Probably the greatest exodus in the history of the country, leaving 1,033,000 persons homeless, at least temporarily, created a vast rehabilitation problem for the Red Cross and hospitable cities.

Canada Offers Flood Help

OTTAWA, Jan. 30 (AP)—Prime Minister MacKenzie King last night requested Sir Herbert Marler, Canadian Minister to Washington, to ask the United States Department of State whether the Canadian Government could help in the flood situation. Members of the Ottawa Kiwanis Club collected $215 to aid flood sufferers.

Children's Mites For Flood Relief Sent to President

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—The Red Cross reported today that contributions of more than $1,500,000 in the last 24 hours had increased its flood relief fund to $4,339,000. It is seeking $10,000,000.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 — Many persons wishing to do their mite for the destitute in the flood area are sending contributions to President Roosevelt at the White House. All contributions thus received are turned over to the American Red Cross.

A little boy who sought a personal acknowledgment from the President by signing his letter "R. S. V. P." wrote:

"Dear Mr. and Mrs. President: Your honors: Dad advised me to put this small contribution (25 cents) for the flood area and dad hopes that the flood will bring forth your idealism. Yours sincerely, Cliff Lenney, Brooklyn, N. Y."

Hugh Wayne Bohny of Paterson, N. J., sent a dollar bill to the President. "I feel sorry for the other poor children who are in the flood area," he wrote.

From Stockton, Calif., a WPA worker sent $5 which he wrote the President represented 5 per cent of his WPA pay.

New Deal Gets Offer of Aid In Drawing Up Trade Program

(Continued from Page 1)

constantly before business and that there are persistent warnings from the lookouts.

He has charted the dangers of another depression. He sees a particular danger in the approximately $35,000,000,000 national debt, which he indicates, might well find the Government already near the ceiling of its national credit, should the need arise for extensive borrowings during bad times. There is also, he declares, a threat in the persistence of unemployment, which, if it is carried over into another recession may furnish an opening wedge for swift human and economic corrosion.

Might Break Tolerance

"We can be assured," he says, "that the American people will not be tolerant of another depression which they believe has been created either by business, the Government or any other agency."

Mr. Chester says he realizes that his proposal of co-operation and fact finding may seem a trifle modest in view of the profound apprehension with which business regards another possible depression.

"But, what more," he asks, "can business sensibly offer? This is a problem so vital that no pat formula can be picked out of the hat. Some of the recent plans have been marred by their impetuous drafting and their indiscriminate application. It is proper and in accord with the lessons of the last few years that a program for enduring prosperity should be fashioned slowly and with the greatest possible co-operation with all affected viewpoints—those of business, labor, government, consumers and the farmers. What more can be done in confronting this great universal challenge than for business to be prepared to play its part and to be determined to study the issues in all their ramifications?"

Essentials of Stability

Mr. Chester offers definite viewpoints on what were the basic essentials of stability.

Above all, he says, the purchasing power of the people must be built up and sustained and this must be achieved largely by assuring industry a climate conducive to productive expansion, by maintaining fair wages and by passing on savings in cost to the consumers through reduced prices. Mr. Chester contends that social reforms and minimum standards must not be introduced so rapidly that rising business costs eliminate expectations of profits. The most certain guarantee of expanding purchasing power will be, according to him, a prospering industry, unhampered in its progress toward new productive achievements.

At this point the interviewer inserted a slightly different view that had been expounded to him on this subject. This view holds that purchasing power must be jacked up first by minimum wage laws and trade union pressure, or else industry will not pass purchasing power on as rapidly as its profits accumulate; that the lure of high prices and excessive profits will not be resisted. Thus the disastrous unbalance between consumption power and investments that caused the 1929 debacle may be repeated.

Business Leaders Alert

Mr. Chester explains, however, that business leaders are unprecedentedly alert to their responsibility to the public and so apprehensive of another depression that they are fully determined to pass on savings in costs to the consumers, in so far as fair manufacturers' prices can achieve this goal. This is, he says, a relatively new economic philosophy that governs the management of large concerns.

"Management," Mr. Chester continues, "is coming to represent a threefold responsibility. The managers of a big corporation constitute themselves more and more representative of the investor, labor and the consumer and envisage their task as that of reconciling the interests of all three. Neither industry nor industrial management represents only business. Under this new concept of threefold responsibility management today intends to see that business does not monopolize earnings and thus impair the ideal of rising purchasing power among those who will spend it for industrial products."

Disrupting Elements

Mr. Chester recognizes what every other important business man has stressed to this interviewer, namely, that there are elements within industry, which gain their competitive advantage in the market, by refusing to co-operate in maintaining high labor standards. He insisted that it is the refusal of these elements to pay fair wages, to abandon the sweatshop, to advertise honestly and to establish reasonable working hours that constantly damages all industry.

While some business men have suggested to this interviewer the strengthening of the Federal Trade Commission's power to police industry; while others recommended collaboration among trade associations so business could enforce its own fair trade practices code, while one even urged an amendment to the Constitution in order to permit the Government full power to outlaw anti-social practices, Mr. Chester withholds his recommendations.

Not Yet Prepared

Logically implied in his declination to offer a specific program for achieving fair trade practices was the conviction that such a program should await the results of his proposed fact-finding studies and his projected co-operation between business and the government.

While Mr. Chester's discussion was mainly for future problems, he dwelt somewhat upon achievements he insists that business should point to today. He explains that as the government urges industry to speed up its employment of men, the members of the National Association of Manufacturers have attained an employment level of 106 per cent of the 1929 level. In other words, he says these members have on their payrolls 6 per cent more men than in the boom year of 1929.

"According to the United States census figures," he continued, "there are about 41,000 fewer concerns to employ not only the same number of employees as in 1929, but an estimated 4,434,000 that have become employable since 1929.

Ralph M. Blagden

KINGS CROSS STORES
High Grade Grocery
F. 3460
for instant service
We deliver all Eastern suburbs
64 Darlinghurst Road
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA
Gourlay Bros.
LIMITED
Furniture Warehousemen Removalists and Storage Specialists
Estimates supplied for furnishing cottage or mansion
Miller St., No. Sydney, N.S.W.

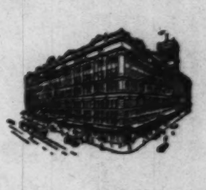
"House-Maid"
Electric Vacuum Cleaner
Models from £5/5/-
• Small Down Payment
• Weekly Payments 2/6
NOCK & KIRBY'S
417-421 also 188-194a GEORGE STREET
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

The HOOVER
It Beats As It Sweeps As It Cleans
Authorized Distributors in All States

Electric Dirt Finder Lights Path for Cleaning
JOHN S. DRYSDALE
State Building, Market Street
Sole Australian Agent
SYDNEY, N. S. W.

Australia's Finest Store!

DAVID JONES
Australia's most modern Department Store—the Store that serves over 4 million people annually and in whose Restaurants almost 1½ million people are served with Lunch or Morning or Afternoon Tea each year.
SYDNEY CASTLEREAGH, ELIZABETH or MARKET STS.
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA



ANTHONY HORDERNS'
"The Senior Store"
FAMOUS FOR LOW PRICES
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

THE REFLECTO MFG. CO.
Manufacturers of
Reflecto Plate Polishing Powder
Reflecto Liquid Silver Polish
Metalglo Liquid Brass Polish
74 Pitt Street, Sydney B. 3566
Australia

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA
B. W. 7412 Invites inquiries from U.S.A.
Wholesale
STOCKWHIP MAKER AND PLAITING EXPERT
JOHN L. MUIRHEAD
Australia House, Wynyard Square

Hitler Regime Renews Hold On Power Throughout Reich; New Law Is Only a Formality

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Jan. 30—Renewal of the "grant of power" to the National Socialists in Germany emphasizes that the time limits placed upon present regime constitute mere legal formalities.

Technically, the "Ermächtigungsgesetz," or empowering law, which gave the Hitler Government the right to govern by decree for four years, expires on March 23. But the important issue is not the formal renewing of the statutory provision for another period of four years. Far more significant is the fact that the position of the present Government, both from the point of view of legality and of strength, is unaffected.

Only persons who think in terms of parliamentary democracy and apply such ideas to the Third Reich could for one moment expect any change in the situation.

The History

In order to understand the situation clearly it is essential to see the Empowering Law in its proper historical time setting, and to remember what has followed in the past three years. That law was part of a logical development which had been long worked out by the National Socialists, but which their parliamentary opponents had not taken the trouble to understand.

Only when one remembers the precarious position of the National Socialists in the Reichstag after January 30, 1933, is the situation understandable.

Hitler's first cabinet was superficially a cabinet of national concentration, in which he and two other National Socialists (Dr. Wilhelm Frick and Hermann Göring) were the only representatives of their party. Dr. Alfred Hugenberg represneted the German Nationalists and Herr Franz Seldte, the "Stahlhelm" (Steel Helmet organization) in the same cabinet.

Totalitarianism

But from the beginning Herr Hitler set about changing the whole character of the state from parliamentary-democratic to leadership-totalitarian. In the Reichstag of March 5, 1933, his party had only 288 out of a total of 647 seats. This was no way to bring about the "national uplift" which had been promised, since the National Socialists would either have to co-operate with other parties or be defeated in the Reichstag.

Therefore, arguing that "the authority and the fulfillment of their tasks will suffer if any doubts could possibly arise as to the stability of the new government, the new government considers a further meeting of the Reichstag in present conditions—is impossible . . . It is all the more necessary that the national government should be given that sovereign position which alone is proper at such a time to prevent any other development."

Acceptance

This was the plea made for the Empowering Law. It resulted in an overwhelming majority in the Reichstag, only the Social Democrats, with 120 seats, voting against it. The Reichsrat adopted the law unanimously.

It is interesting to read today what an authoritative work (Meissner-Kaisenberg, Staats-und Verwaltungsrecht im Dritten Reich) wrote about this law in 1935:

"This law resembled in name only the similar laws of former epochs. It is the first constitutional law of the Third Reich. It created a new legislative method—lawmaking by the Reich Government," that is, not by the Reichstag and the Reichsrat.

The Presidency

The relations between Herr Hitler, as Reich Chancellor, and President von Hindenburg from Jan. 30, 1933, until the latter passed on on Aug. 2, 1934, were of a peculiar kind. Hindenburg, in not opposing the Empowering Law, for all practical purposes surrendered his rights, since the right of lawmaking was transferred to the Reich Government.

In other words, legislation for altering the Constitution was left entirely in the hands of the Cabinet. The only exception was that the institutions of the Reichstag and the Reichsrat and the (theoretical) rights of the President remained untouched.

The final blow was dealt at the old legislative assemblies less than one year later. The Law of Reconstruction of Jan. 30, 1934, was the last law to be made on the basis of the Weimar Constitution. This empowered the Reich Government to create new constitutional laws without any limitations whatsoever, no exception being made even as far as the rights of the Reichspresident were concerned; formally, these rights could now be altered, but in reality they were left untouched.

A Free Hand

From two years ago today, the Reich Chancellor and the Reich Ministers were no longer obliged to consult the legislative assemblies on any of their actions, such state officers could not even "legally" be forced to resign under any conditions. The consultation provided for in Article 43 of the Weimar Constitution was made impossible in the "Leadership" state.

With the passing of President von Hindenburg, Herr Hitler, as Führer and Reichschancellor, took over all the former's rights and duties. He became head of the Government and head of the state, having a power which no other ruler of a comparable state today enjoys. All ministers of the Reich, all officials and officers and members of the forces were made responsible to Herr Hitler, and Herr Hitler alone.

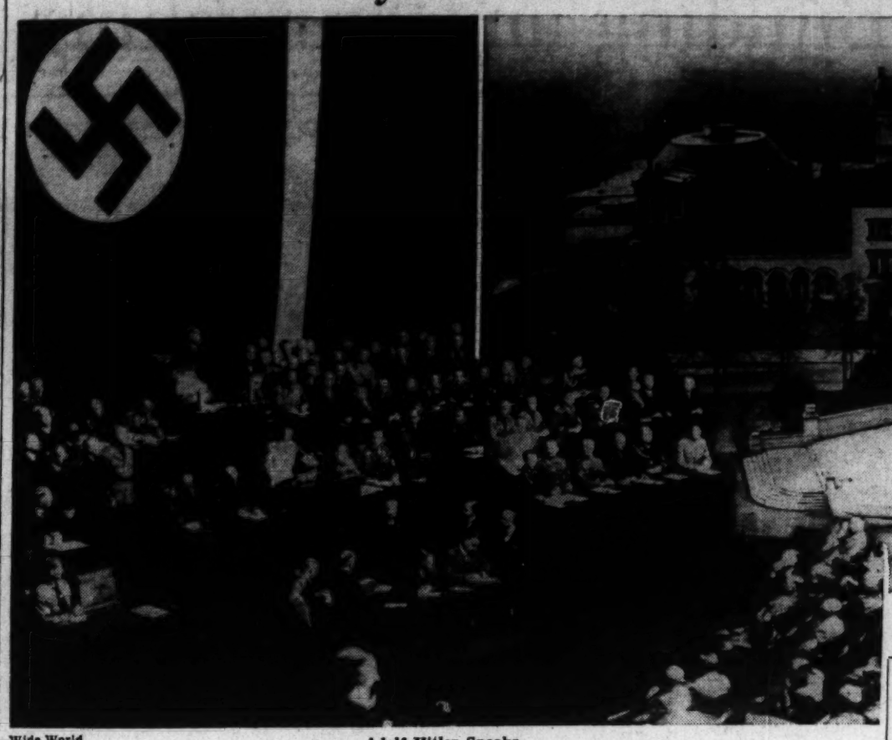
"Government power is centered in him alone, and he is responsible to the nation alone." This is clearly evidenced in the special oaths which public officials and members of the forces now have to take.

Formalities

The position in the Reich today is, therefore, that the leadership state has been completely planned, and that any question of this or that law interfering with its determined policy is as theoretical as the argument that since the Weimar Constitution has not been formally annulled, therefore, certain of its clauses might be used to oust the present regime.

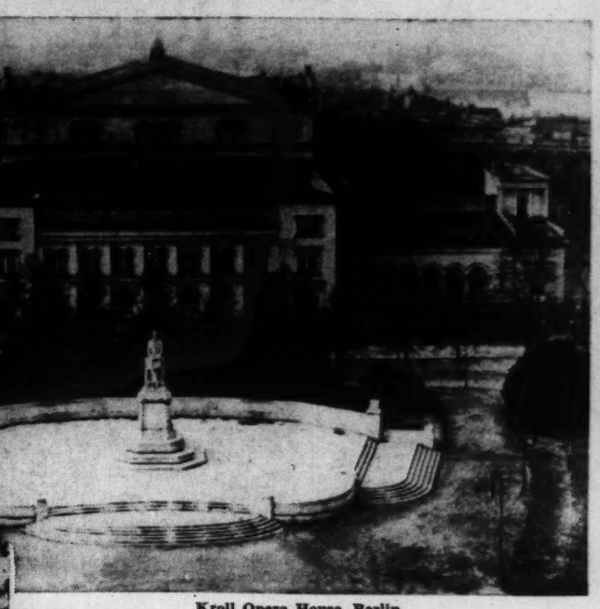
So the Empowering Law stands as simply a formality which has no practical significance. It served its purpose four years ago—today, it has been superseded.

Germany's Fuhrer Reviews Past and Looks Ahead



Wide World

Adolf Hitler Speaks
The Chancellor of the Reich Addresses the Reichstag at the Kroll Opera House



Kroll Opera House, Berlin
This Building Has Served as the Reichstag Building Since Fire Destroyed the Old Legislative Hall

Hitler Address Sets Reich Policies

(Continued from Page 1)

sailles Treaty never would have happened."

He pledged that Germany was "ready to do anything possible to restore orderly conditions in Spain," and promised that the Reich would not "in the hour of weakness of another people take something from it or extort anything in the future."

Thus he reiterated his renunciation of territorial desires in Spain.

A Rearranged World

In the rearrangement of the world, he said he believed, natural life and its necessities must be taken into account.

He explained:

"If, for instance, the sole task of the League of Nations should be to guarantee the existing status of the World and safeguard it for all eternity, then one might as well assign the task to it of watching ebb and flood, or in the future to regulate the course of the Gulf Stream."

The Führer closed the foreign section of his address with a series of "recommendations" directed to Europe:

"1. It is to the interest of all nations that individual states domestically enjoy stable and ordered political and economic conditions. These constitute the most important prerequisites for paving the way to lasting and solid economic and political relations among people.

"2. The necessities of life of an individual people must be recognized open-mindedly and admitted freely. Only if there is respect for these essential needs can ways be found for satisfying life and necessities for all.

League Needs Revision

"3. The League of Nations will, if it desires to fulfill its mission justly, have to reorganize itself into an organ of evolutionary common sense and not reactionary laziness.

"4. Relations of nations among themselves can only be regulated happily if based upon mutual respect and absolute equality.

"5. It is impossible to blame, at will, now one and now another nation for the increase or limitation of armaments but it is necessary to envisage this problem within that total framework which creates its pre-conditions.

"6. It is impossible to attain real pacification of peoples so long as continuous instigation by an international and irresponsible clique of 'well poisoners' and opinion-falsifiers is not stopped.

"7. It has been proved that settlement of European problems can always best be accomplished within the limits and extent of the individual powers. Germany is happy today to have established such close and friendly relations. May it prove possible to foster such relations in a similar manner with other European nations!

"8. It will aid European peace in its entirety if, in the treatment of nationalities which are compelled to live among strange people as minorities, mutual consideration is shown for the rightful feelings of national pride and consciousness."

"Normal" and "Friendly"

He characterized relations "with most European states" as "normal" and declared German dealings with "a number of states" were "very friendly."

"Germany in the past few years has inaugurated or resumed or improved a considerable number of political relations," Herr Hitler explained.

"And—I dare say—we have established close and friendly relations with a number of states.

"From our point of view our relations with most European states are normal and with a considerable number of states very friendly."

Herr Hitler listed these nations in connection with Germany's improved relations: Poland, Austria, Italy, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Greece, Portugal and Fascist Spain.

The Reich's position was "no less cordial," he asserted, "with a whole series of states outside Europe."

"The agreement Germany reached with Japan for combating communism is a living proof of how little Germany dreams of isolating itself and, by the same token, of how little it feels itself to be isolated."

Herr Hitler reiterated his previous declaration that Germany wants peace with France.

"In addition," he continued, "Germany has assured Belgium and Holland that it is prepared at any time to recognize and guarantee these states as incontestibly neutral territories."

Denying that Germany favors a policy of economic isolation, Herr Hitler said:

"I do not believe, however, that economic co-operation between peoples can succeed lastingly on any other plane save that of mutual exchange of goods.

"Let there be no doubt, however, that our determination to carry out the four-year plan (of national self-sufficiency) permits of no change.

"The reasons which led to our decision are compelling. I have been able to discover nothing recently that might dissuade us.

The Führer declared that his National Socialist movement "is the most beautiful and most perfect democracy."

As to Spain

More than 170,000 persons have been slaughtered in the Spanish civil war, he asserted. He added:

"According to these achievements of the splendid democratic revolutionaries in Spain, considering our population, which is three times greater (than that of Spain), we would have had the privilege to kill some 400,000 or 500,000 persons.

"That we did not do this almost seems to be considered an omission and incurs very ungracious comment from these democratic world citizens," he said.

"All the principles of the new Reich were principles of thoughts and fundamental theories of the National Socialist party.

"From the moment our seizure of power was secure, I took it for granted that revolution must be transmuted into evolution.

"For the first time perhaps since human history was recorded, our understanding of events has been turned to this direction:

"Of all tasks set before us the most exalted, therefore the one that is most sacred for mankind, is that of preserving a race based on blood as God gave it to us."

Insisting that National Socialism is "the most beautiful and most perfect democracy," the Chancellor declared:

"I, the Führer, called by the confidence of the people, came from the people.

"All the millions of German workers know that at the head of the nation there is not a foreign literary man or an international apostle of revolution but a German from their own ranks.

"The greatest revolution of National Socialism consists in having forced open the gate of realization that all errors and mistakes of human-kind are limited to time and hence are capable of improvement with some exceptions."

The Führer then launched into a review of the accomplishments of his regime.

Justice, he said, has been placed on an entirely new basis.

The number of unemployed has been reduced, he declared.

The farmer has been saved from ruin, Hitler added.

All this was possible, he averred, because of his own infinite faith in the German people.

"Beside, I have never in my life been a theoretician, especially not in economic matters.

"It was perfectly clear to me that the salvation of our people was not a problem of finances but exclusively a problem of the use and disposition of existing labor and power on one hand and existing soil and resources on the other hand."

The only loss which the State cannot stand economically," Herr Hitler told his audience, is "the loss of 12,000,000,000 hours of labor annually" through unemployment.

Labor Basis of Wealth

"This working power is the real basis of all wealth," he said. "For the nation does not live from the fictitious value of money but rather from the actual production through which money itself gets value.

"This production is the real basis of our currency and not a bank or treasury full of gold."

In pursuance of this economic policy, German production in all fields has been stepped up, he said, "for the benefit of the whole people."

"If, for example, countless millions more tons of coal are produced today it is not for the purpose of heating the rooms of a few millionaires to an astronomical temperature, but rather to raise the consumption quota of millions of German citizens."

Points in Hitler's Speech

Significant points in Herr Hitler's address:

I hereby declare that part of the Versailles Treaty which deprived our nation of equality and degraded it to a position of an inferior people has found its natural end.

I hereby most solemnly withdraw the German signature from that declaration forced upon a weak government against its better knowledge—that declaration to the effect that Germany was guilty of starting the World War.

The time of so-called surprises is thereby ended.

Mr. Eden may rest assured that we will seize every opportunity to strengthen our economic relations with other peoples, and equally every possibility of improving and deepening the internal circle of our economic life.

We have taken nothing from any nation—nor have we done any nation wrong.

Our demand for colonies will again and again be voiced as something self-evident.

We Germans neither wish to be isolated nor feel ourselves isolated.

The agreement . . . with Japan for combating communism is a living proof of how little Germany dreams of isolating itself and by the same token of how little it feels itself to be isolated.

The League of Nations will . . . have to reorganize itself into an organ of evolutionary common sense and not reactionary laziness.

The Worker and the Reich

BERLIN, Jan. 30 (AP)—Herr Hitler on January 30, 1933, promised two four-year plans, for the farmer and for the unemployed worker.

The backbone of the Hitler legislation for the farmer is the hereditary farm law. No such farm may be mortgaged. No loan can be secured on crops. The farmer is to have the assurance both that the farm will be his or his family's through the generations, come what may, and that nobody can take his crop away from him, no matter what his financial obligations.

A second pillar of National Socialist agrarian policy is that of governmentally fixed prices. Whether times be good or bad, the farmer is to know that he will get the same fixed price for his produce. This implies, on the other hand, rigorous control of the Government over the disposal both of cattle of every kind and of agricultural produce.

Both measures are too new for an appraisal as to their merits. One thing is certain: German agriculture has been reorganized from top to bottom.

The problem of unemployment was one of the gravest which the Hitler regime faced. Some 6,000,000 were jobless; today there are around 1,000,000.

Herr Hitler did not stop to count costs. He simply decreed that jobs must be found. And so on every side government activity began. A vast program for road building was mapped out and put into execution. Building activity on a scale hitherto unknown in Germany was started. Gigantic structures went up, such as the Air Ministry in Berlin, the Congress Hall at Nuremberg, or the Art Building at Munich.

Four Years Under Hitler

BERLIN (AP)—Four years of National Socialism in Germany, by major dates:

1933

Jan. 30—Adolf Hitler appointed Chancellor.

Feb. 1—President Von Hindenburg dissolves the Reichstag.

Feb. 2—Hermann Göring appointed Reich's commissioner for aviation.

Feb. 27—Reichstag fire. Arrest of 4000 Communist functionaries.

Mar. 5—Reichstag election: Hitler partisans win 52 per cent of the seats.

Mar. 13—Dr. Joseph Goebbels appointed Minister for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda.

Mar. 23—Reichstag passes enabling act, setting aside the Constitution.

Mar. 31—Law for the unification of the Reich.

April 1—Public boycott of all Jewish firms.

April 10—General Göring appointed Premier of Prussia.

April 26—Rev. Ludwig Müller appointed Hitler's deputy for Protestant Church matters.

May 2—Seizure of all trade union headquarters by Dr. Robert Ley.

May 6—Creation of German Labor Front, comprising employers and employees.

June 8—German delegation leaves the Geneva meeting of the International Labor Office.

June 22—Outlawry of the Social Democratic party.

June 27—Dr. Alfred Hugenberg quits Cabinet. His German Nationalist party dissolves.

July 5—Roman Catholic Center party dissolves.

July 8—Concordat with the Holy See signed.

July 14—Formation of political parties other than National Socialists forbidden.

July 14—Law for seizing property of enemies of the State and for revoking citizenship.

Sept. 27—Dr. Müller appointed the Reich's bishop of the Evangelical Church.

Oct. 14—Germany leaves the League of Nations and the Disarmament Conference.

Nov. 12—Reichstag election: 93.2 per cent vote for the National Socialist regime; 95 per cent approved withdrawal from the League of Nations and the Disarmament Conference.

Dec. 23—Reichstag fire trial verdict: Van Der Lubbe condemned.

1934

Jan. 12—R. Walther Darré appointed Reich's leader of the farmers.

Jan. 16—Dissolution of Masonic and other lodges.

Jan. 24—Dr. Alfred Rosenberg appointed Reich's ideological leader.

Jan. 26—German-Polish non-aggression pact.

Feb. 2—Dissolution of all monarchist organizations.

April 20—Heinrich Himmler appointed chief of the secret police.

June 14—Hitler meets Mussolini at Venice.

June 30—The "Purge"—incipient revolt by Stormtroop leader Ernst Roehm quelled by gunfire.

July 10—German protest to signatory powers alleging violation by Lithuania of the Memel Statute.

July 26—Appointment of Franz von Papen as Hitler's special Ambassador to Austria, which mourned the assassination of Chancellor Dollfuss.

July 30—Dr. Hjalmar Schacht appointed Acting Minister of Economics besides retaining office of Reichsbank President.

Aug. 2—Death of President Paul von Hindenburg. Army takes personal oath to Hitler. Hitler assumes functions of the chief executive.

Nov. 1—Göring issues sweeping decree against the raising of prices.

Nov. 28—Arthur Greiser, a National Socialist, named to head Danzig Senate.

1935

Jan. 13—Saar plebiscite brings overwhelming German victory.

Jan. 30—"Staathalters" made Hitler's direct representatives in all states.

March 16—Reintroduction of universal military service in Germany.

April 11—Stresa Conference between Italy, Britain and France causes concern in Germany.

April 12—National Socialists win 83 per cent of the votes for the Councils of Confidence in factories and workshops.

May 30—German proposal for a "Locarno-of-the-Air."

June 1—Joachim von Ribbentrop appointed Extraordinary Ambassador-at-Large.

June 18—German-British naval agreement concluded.

June 26—Law-making labor service compulsory.

July 16—Hanns Kerrl appointed Minister for Church Affairs.

Sept. 15—The Reichstag, assembled during the Nuremberg Party Convention, passes laws taking citizenship from Jews, making intercourse between Jews and Gentiles punishable, and decreeing that the National Socialist flag shall be the sole national emblem.

Nov. 8—Apotheosis of the 1923 "Munich putsch": the 16 victims are transferred to two temples on the Königsplatz of Münich.

Dec. 6—Outlawry of student fraternities.

1936

Feb. 6—Winter Olympic Games begin at Garmisch-Partenkirchen.

March 7—Remilitarization of the Rhineland. Hitler's peace offer.

March 19—Publication of London Memorandum of the Locarno powers.

March 29—Reichstag election: 98.8 per cent of the electorate endorses Hitler.

April 1—Hitler's peace plan of 19 points presented in London.

April 27—Göring made superdictator in charge of foreign exchange matters.

May 6—Airship Hindenburg goes to Lakehurst for first time.

May 7—British questionnaire on Hitler's peace plan presented.

June 24—Arrival of Italian Air General Valle in Berlin. Closer military co-operation.

July 11—Restoration of friendly relations between Germany and Austria.

Aug. 1—Opening of Olympic Games in Berlin.

Aug. 6—Announcement of the murder of four Germans in Barcelona starts German "volunteers" intervention in Spain.

Aug. 28—Compulsory military service extended to two years.

Sept. 8—Nuremberg party convention declares bitter war on Communists and Jews.

Oct. 18—Göring placed in charge of the National Socialist economic four-year plan.

Oct. 20—Visit of Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, to Berlin.

Oct. 24—Germany recognizes Italy's conquest of Ethiopia.

Nov. 14—Germany discards the limitations of the Versailles Treaty concerning German rivers and streams.

Nov. 18—Recognition of the Burgos Spanish Government by Germany and Italy.

Nov. 25—Signing of German-Japanese accord.

Dec. 26—Germany demands release of seized cargo of freighter Palos by Basque and Valencia Spanish Governments.

1937

Jan. 1—German warships seize Spanish Government merchantmen in reprisal for freighter Palos' cargo retention, later turning ships over to Spanish insurgents for "settlement."

Jan. 7—Germany proposes to eject all foreign fighters and "agitators" from Spain in reply to Franco-British plea for stoppage of German volunteers fighting with Spanish fascist insurgents. Officials deny German "invasion" of Spanish Morocco.

Jan. 13—Göring goes to Rome for conversations with the Duce. Franco-German economic negotiations reported.

Jan. 15—Germany, in concert with Italy, agrees to embargo Spanish volunteers with other powers. Hitler calls Reichstag for Jan. 30.

Foreign Control Plan Proposed In Spanish Conflict

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 29—While the fascist armies are today massing for a new attack on Madrid, definite improvement has taken place in the atmosphere of the London-Berlin-Rome exchanges on the Spanish situation generally.

The cordial British reply to the recent German and Italian notes on non-intervention was delivered today through the British ambassadors at Rome and Berlin. It proposes that the experts' plan for patrol of the Spanish coasts by the navies of Britain, Germany, France and Italy to prevent munitions and volunteers entering Spain, should be brought into early effect. This would leave for subsequent consideration the further question of withdrawal of non-Spanish participants already there.

Temperance Stressed At Ontario Youths' Sixteenth Parliament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The sixteenth Older Boys' Parliament, which represents 10,000 boys and young men in organized youth movements in all Ontario Protestant Churches, was held at University College here recently.

Previous to Parliament's opening, the 75 members separated into nine legislative committees to discuss and prepare resolutions for presentation. Among the questions debated by members of the parliament were, temperance promotion, finance, worship, duties of members, athletics, world friendship, vocational guidance, leisure-time activities and public service.

"GONE WITH THE WIND" AND THE RAIN

YOUR ROOF ? THEN CALL WAlnut 5747

CHAS. N. WALKER ROOFING COMPANY
141 HOUSTON ST. N.E.
ATLANTA, GA.

ATLANTA, GA.

It Starts MONDAY!

The FEBRUARY SALE of Davison's Famous Homefurnishings

In view of the fact that prices are advancing, our February Sale is even more important this year! Our sale purchases were made BEFORE THE RISE!

DAVISON-PAXON CO.
ATLANTA—Affiliated with MACY'S New York

Thank You—

The Golden Jubilee was our party—it was your celebration. We celebrated a Golden Jubilee only because you willed it so. Three generations have favored us with their patronage in greater, in even greater volume. We are grateful for this great expression of public confidence and we wish to express our sincere thanks to you.

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
TAMPA, FLORIDA

Florida Dictates
The Summer Styles
For All America!

HERE you will find, at "in-season" prices, the gay summer fashions which will be worn in the smart northern resorts a few months hence.

The choice is sufficiently broad and varied to meet each individual preference.

Second Floor

Maas Brothers
TAMPA

S & W CAFETERIAS

WASHINGTON ATLANTA
CHARLOTTE ASHEVILLE
KNOXVILLE CHATTANOOGA
RALEIGH ROANOKE

Over 6 Million Meals Served Yearly

ATLANTA, GA.
Whitman's Laundry

Announcing Our New
Zoric Garment Cleaning System
- Odorless quality cleaning
- No shrinking or fading

Call JAckson 0414

It's ALLEN'S for SPRING CLOTHES of Distinction

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
ATLANTA, GA.

Antiques
Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page

Decorative
Arts

Courtesy Bloomingdale's, New York City

A series of nine modern rooms recently opened at Bloomingdale's, New York City, has many interesting and highly attractive features and includes bedrooms, living rooms and library. The last is carried out in colors that range from the tan of light oak walls to the Havana brown rug in deep pile. The coarse frieze-like fabric of the sofa is the same color, while leather-covered chairs are in cobalt blue. Deep blue also are the hollow glass bricks which form the bases of two lamps with apricot shades, and broken narrow deep blue lines are in the rug.

The soft and delicate colors seen in orchids give a strikingly feminine character to the bedroom here, where pink and dull rose and mauve are the main colors. The deep pile rug is light sand color; the silk bed cover, the couch and the stools are all gray white. Furniture woods are flesh pink and so is the wall paper, with a mauve, serrated hairline. Shirred satin of a deep pink drapes one whole end, surrounding celanese curtains. The dresser lamps are of glass, the shades in light pink. In colors and fabrics the library is in striking contrast.

Modern Rooms, in Several Moods

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

New York

Nine modern rooms are included in the series called "Designed for Living . . . 1937" for which Bloomingdale's has recently announced the opening. The name of a well-known magazine is attached to each one—Fortune, Harpers Bazaar, Parents', Vogue, and the rest. Of course, this is not significant of the participation of these publications. The titles merely indicate the crisp timeliness of the moods and the tastes that are revealed. There are two large bedrooms, and a little one in the one-room Terrace Apartment, as it is called. One dining room is of conventional arrangement and two living rooms have dining sections. One room is a library only and another is meant for a boy to work and sleep in. This constitutes a rough listing of these interiors.

Some of them are rather gay and bizarre, as doubtless some people would choose. Others show quiet refinement and will perhaps please more people. All of them introduce those simpler forms of furniture into which the modern style is steadily progressing. One cannot say that it has arrived anywhere in particular yet, but it does seem to have gotten on its feet and to have thrown off some of its former load of freakishness and whim.

Bent Wood, Not Steel Tubes

Utility and simplicity are given subtle grace in the chairs and tables of the Terrace Apartment. In them bent wood is employed in ways far more pleasing than in the tubular chromium type which so many people dislike. Here the white frames have little attached upholstery, but plenty of deep, inviting cushions.

The decorator says that primitive Mexican earth colors were chosen in this case. One might not know just what those are, but we see that rough-textured seat cushioning is deep blue on two chairs and deep green on two others, while the sofa is red rust. These deep and simple hues are carried into the sleeping section, partially shut off by a glass-brick partition. There the bed and dresser and chest of drawers are rich in dull tones of blue and red.

Even though one were not attracted by any other aspect of modern design, the manner in which colors are used now seems certain to bring many delightful surprises in room furnishing—provided fashions of 40 and more years ago are put out of mind. For the most part, these colors are plain; woods are always so, contrasting kinds giving variety where it is desired.

But the chief colors of an interior are likely to be in its fabrics, including rugs, hangings and coverings for floors, seats and beds. Whatever patterns there are in a fabric are likely to come from fancy weaves whose threads are all of the same dye. Textures in these monotones range from sheerest of silks and satins to tweed-like stuff and frieze, deep-pile rugs and carpets.

So, without designs in differing tones, the products of loom and of dyehouse present a world of materials. Their multiplicity and diversity provide the decorator with a palette as exuberant as the painter's. Now as never before since man possessed habitations, he has within easy reach the materials with which to express, through surroundings within his dwelling, the particular impulses of his personality.

Along with the freedom of choice in fabrics, so profuse in textures and tones, goes a new freedom in the choice of that furniture once called cabinet work. Chairs, tables, beds, cabinets, desks, chests have taken on new forms of the greatest simplicity and convenience, designed with utility as the first requirement and without any applied ornament. In them the infinitely varied beauty of grain and tone in natural woods is revealed at its full value.

Seeing Without Prejudice

It would be best for us all if we could see these forms and colors, fabrics and furniture, unconscious of all the theorizing that tends to bewilder with discussions of "function" and "machine age." Not only is it unnecessary to think of these matters, but it is better if one forgets them.

Then such rooms as are shown here will be allowed to impress us, clearly and simply, with their attractive qualities. There will be no thought of obscure and involved influences actuating their design. Instead, only the consciousness that someone has composed for us a home room, that first of all we may look at as just that—a place of comfort and of suitability for its purpose. Also, it may be thought of as a work of decorative art, in which someone has shown a clear aesthetic purpose and has applied many of the principles that an artist does in planning and painting a picture. In both room and picture there is a balance of masses and of colors and such an arrangement of parts that together they make up a pleasing unit.

Necessarily, the room's use would determine the chief articles of furniture, but beyond those specified items there is only the matter of budget limits to restrict the decorator's exercise of artistic skill and taste. Apparently in this series of rooms a moderate budget was assumed, and we may view these arrangements as within the means of a great many families.

Six Reminders About Colors

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

1. Take heed of the difference between warm and cool colors. Choose warm tints for a north room, cool tints for a room that catches south sunshine.

2. Yellow is the color nearest to light. It seems cheerful, even in the dullest weather.

3. If your room seems too small, use light-colored woodwork. For increasing the apparent size of a limited space, try making the woodwork match the walls.

4. Great is the lure of blue. Truly a blue-and-white scheme is one of the most satisfactory. Yet, a word of warning is in order; there can be too much. 'Tis best to use it with a light hand, and to give it much white for a foil. You may even get the happiest results by adding to it a touch of pale yellow or of soft rose-pink.

5. Grays and buffs, note well, are the foils and neutrals among colors. While we may know this, we do not always utilize that knowledge.

Red, on the other hand, while it speaks for vitality, is aggressive. It may easily make a room seem restless. Seldom should it be used in full strength, almost never in large masses.

6. Another fact about these fascinating things called colors. They will vary not only by suggesting cold and warmth, not only in making your rooms seem spacious rather than cramped, they vary also in being more or less "becoming" to the people who use the room. E. M.

A Book of House Plans

An article which appeared in these columns on Jan. 16 described a Canadian competition for the design of small houses and stated that the Government might publish a book showing many of the designs submitted. We have since learned that the book has been published, that the price is 25 cents and that it may be obtained by addressing the Housing Administration, Department of Finance, Ottawa, Ontario.

English architects of the 1740's were not alone in using the heavy broken pediments, such as are seen over the doorways here. Cabinetmakers supplying the furnishings for these architects' houses introduced similar pediments for bookcases and mirrors.

Museum Acquires an English Room of 1748

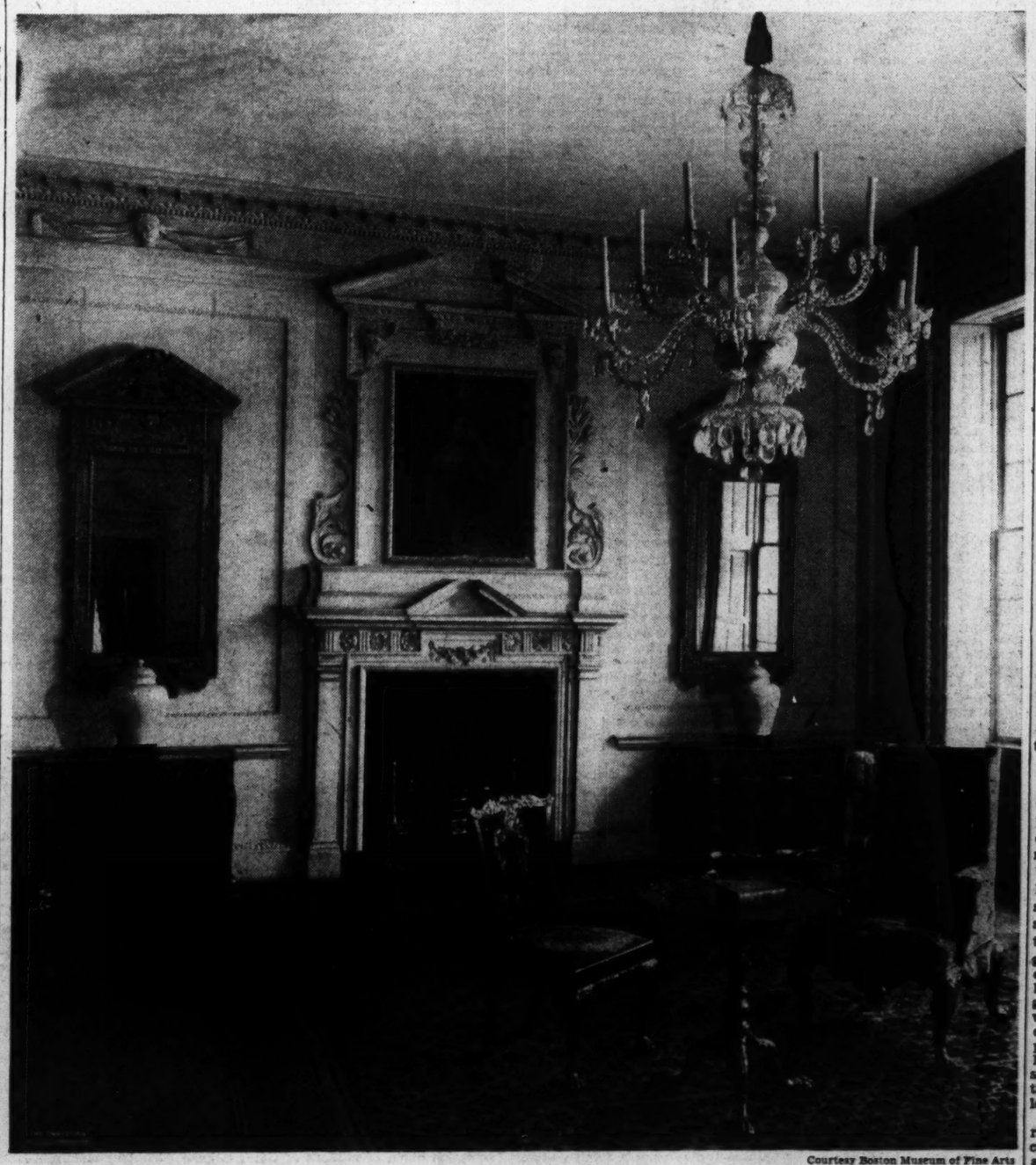
To the twenty or more furnished rooms of various dates in the Decorative Arts Wing at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, there has been added another, standing for the mid-1700's of England. Dates both earlier and later are already represented, so an excellent example of this particular phase is welcomed. It is the gift of Mrs. Alice Cheney Baltzell in memory of her husband Dr. William Hewson Baltzell, and comes directly to the Museum from the old, Newland Manor House near Coleford, Gloucestershire, England. The date of 1748 fortunately embodied in the room itself. These figures occur on the original iron fire-back, along with the initials and crest of the builder of the house, John Probyn.

The furnishings of the room are in part such as it might have held at first, and for the rest, additions which might naturally have been made a few years later as changes in style occurred. There were still many suggestions of Queen Anne forms in the cabinet work of the late 1740's, but 40 years' influence of the first two Georges had superseded most traces of earlier fashions. Thomas Chippendale was to bring out his famous book of designs the year after this house was finished. He had been working in London for perhaps 10 years, and it is quite likely that just such fine chairs as are now in this room, with their lion feet, carved splats and long top rails, John Probyn himself used there.

The museum is especially fortunate in securing this room, complete and intact, from its original setting. It is also fortunate in having space in which to install it without any modification at all. Even the oak floorboards are placed precisely as they were originally, each one having been numbered as it was taken out.

Architecturally, this room has special value as an example of very late Renaissance design in England. This revival of the Greco-Roman styles had started three centuries before in Italy. It found its way rather slowly to England where its best examples appeared in the mid-1600's. In this room we see this style in the pediments of the two doors and in the finely carved cornices.

For the sources of these details we look to the gables of the famous and familiar buildings of Greece. The association of cabinetmaking with architecture two centuries ago is brought freshly to our attention as we notice the similar pediments over the doorways, on the bookcase, and on the several handsome mirrors which are hung in this room. C. G. B.



Courtesy Boston Museum of Fine Arts

Another period room has just been added to the more than twenty already installed in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. This one dates from the year 1748, in the reign of King George II, and comes from Newland Manor House, Gloucestershire, England.

Fabrics of Old Russia

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

One of the most outstanding textile collections in the world was shown here recently at a temporary exhibition in the State Historical Museum. It consisted of a small selection of priests' robes and altar cloths, formerly treasures of the Orthodox Russian Church, now the property of the Soviet Government.

Some of these gorgeous silks, collected from many lands, had been in the care of the church since Christianity was introduced into Russia in the tenth century. The delicate materials have been so well preserved that colors and condition are still perfect in many of the specimens.

Dates 1200 Years Ago

The oldest piece dates from the eighth century. It is a Persian brocade, six feet by four. Oddly enough, only the back of this unique work was displayed at the recent exhibition, for the front is covered over with another embroidery, done four hundred years later. From its earliest times, the church in Russia imported rare icons and textiles from Europe and the Orient, in the case of this ancient piece the Persian motif was deemed unsuitable for sacred use and, in the twelfth century, was redecorated with Christian scenes.

In more recent times Russian priests showed less discrimination, and the materials used for some of their vestments are incongruous. One seventeenth-century French brocade with a frivolous pattern of cupids, was made into a priest's stately robe. Chinese "Mandarin squares"—badges of official rank, with significance similar to the wings worn by aviators today—were used to cover the chalice.

From Seven Countries

The exhibition, however, did not emphasize such "anti-religious propaganda." It was primarily a display of a thousand years of the most beautiful velvets, damasks, and brocades from Persia, China, Turkey, Spain, Italy, France and Russia. Some of the Persian silks were shown at the international exhibition of Persian art held in Leningrad last year. One of the Spanish cloaks is embroidered over a velvet base with a design in links of fine gold wire—not thread, but actual wire—until it is almost a golden coat of mail and weighs eighty pounds. Space being extremely limited, no attempt was made to show ecclesiastical embroideries, although the museum owns a fabulous collection of these, also.

In addition to the Russian priests' robes, which were woven in Moscow by order of Peter the Great, a small room was devoted to Russian peasant textiles. Complete costumes of a few of the Far Northern and Central Asian tribes were exhibited, but most districts were represented only by one example each, such as a bit of red and black embroidery, fine punch-work, or exquisite lace made by serfs.

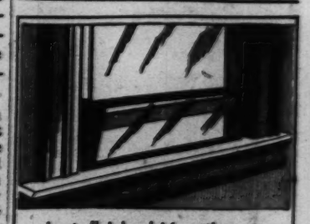
Although the church treasures have been preserved for a millennium, the earliest secular textiles date back only 200 years. The church not only guarded well its fragile silks, but it kept a careful record of the history of each piece. For the past 19 years, experts in Russia have been checking these acquisitions; also they have done some superb restoration where necessary. The exhibit at the Historical Museum here was the first revelation to the public of the vast extent and unique quality of the textiles owned by this country. Although the exhibit was shown for less than two months, preparations for it occupied more than two years. It is hoped that in the future, place will be found for a permanent display of this rare collection.

For Safety, hang your Framed Pictures on MOORE PUSH-LESS HANGERS
10c 4 Sizes, Hold Flat to Walls. Packets Everywhere
MOORE PUSH-PIN CO., Philadelphia

WIPE-ON VARNISH
20¢ at your local 5 & 10¢ Store
...the Quality Varnish made from Bakelite... WIPE-ON with a cloth as easy as dusting
Easier to apply, dries quickly, not slippery, wears longer, cleans easier, resists heat, costs less to use.
WIPE-ON CORPORATION
135 Hudson Street, New York
FOR COLOR USE ENAMEL-ON

Old English Furniture
H. C. FOOT
36 High Street
OXFORD Eng.
Enquiries welcomed

Interior Decorators
Furniture
Draperies - Rugs
We Operate Our Own Shops
John A. Reardon Jr.
INCORPORATED
103 St. James Avenue Boston
Telephone for Estimate — KEN. 7795


Install Ideal Ventilators
in Residences, Offices, Schools, Churches and Institutions
Prevents drafts. Protects curtains and drapes
IDEAL VENTILATOR CO.
49 Falmouth Street, Boston
KEN 3360

Schools—Colleges Home Study

School 'Fads and Frills'—Perhaps Indispensable?

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Are Academic Subjects All the Child Needs?

May We Look to the School to Help Him Learn Wiser, Richer Use of Leisure?

By Florence Piper Tuttle

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"The national use of the new leisure requires a cultural equipment which will give strength and harmony to society instead of weakness and discord." This is a statement in the report of the Commission of the Social Studies.

The question before us today seems to be "How do you spend your leisure time? How do your neighbors and the people you know spend theirs? What per cent of their time is given over to pursuit of worthwhile hobbies like gardening, making collections, to attending lectures or concerts, to outdoor sports, to reading, and to a thousand other worthwhile adventures?"

Isn't the way the adult of today spends his leisure, to a great extent a criticism or a commendation of the schools they attended in their youth?

The person who attended the school where pressure was put only upon the achievement of the three R's, upon the piling up of remote facts in history and geography, upon the memorizing of certain grammar rules, and the like—has had to build up for himself a satisfactory program of skills, habits, attitudes, that will help him in the use of his leisure.

Need to Open Gateways Wide

Again, the person who has had to spend all his time in earning a living, in getting ahead, so that someday he may enjoy the fruits of his hard work, may have found out when he arrived that there was little really that he wanted to do, or knew how to do. His appreciation of lovely bits of literature, of choice paintings and architecture, of plays, of music, somehow seemed to have been sadly neglected. It is those arts which Henry Turner Bailey calls "the gateways to one's spiritual possessions." We must open the gateways wide while the children are already in school. When we consider the amount of leisure time which we now have, and are likely to have, we realize the tremendous task that the school has before it in creating within the children tastes that will safeguard the hours they will no longer need nor will be allowed to use in gainful occupations.

It is very refreshing to see that so many of these so called "fads and frills" of education which temporarily were pushed out during the depression, are now finding their way back into our public school programs.

When many of our big department stores find it worthwhile to hire experts to give lessons in handicraft, in art, to hold concerts and art exhibitions, can we feel that the public school dares to neglect to educate the boys and girls for a wholesome use of leisure?

How will the leisure hours of ten or fifteen years hence be spent, is the question for which the schools of today are responsible. Special activities, skills, appreciations must be discovered in our children. The poets, musicians, designers, dramatists, writers architects of the future are in our schools of today. They are the people whose great contributions are going to enrich civilization. Although they may constitute but a small part of society, what a vastly important part it is.

Should Be Discovered

These special interests, abilities, skills of the children must be discovered not only because of their enrichment to the cultural life of man but as means of developing and enriching their own personalities and of taking care of their own leisure ahead.

There could be no wiser aim and purpose of our public school reading program than that of wider and richer interests in reading through independent enjoyment. Our children today are reading along the line of their special interests. They are reaching out of the textbook into a wealth of material tied up with their school projects. They are searching for information that will make real the problems of communication, of travel, of transportation, of industry, and the like. After an excursion is made to the farm, museum, public building, park, pet shop, or the like, the children find themselves eager to gain more and more information through the use of printed matter.

Not long ago we visited a meeting of a sixth-grade book club. The children had made bird books, had read and studied magazines, newspaper articles, pictures. They had built bird houses and bird baths. They had studied maps that helped them with the migratory routes of birds. They had read bird poems and stories, had sung bird songs.

The Results Tabulated On the Blackboard

Upon the blackboard, a visitor could note the outcome of such an activity: Social relationships; increased ability to co-operate and to share with one another cheerfully; self-expression; greater freedom, in planning the work, in arranging for school programs, in expressing one's thoughts in both oral and written form, in expressing ideas through art and all kinds of hand work; increased joy through selecting books, learning bird calls, working at topics of interest; development of skills to read wider reference material, to find and use reference material, to evaluate the worth of material, to make notes on reading, etc.

One could hardly see outcomes of this sort without being aware that reading is no longer a standing up straight, a pronouncing of the words, a reading for expression.

Real Reasons For Learning First R

Reading today means, and must mean, an exposing of children to various kinds of books, the helping to develop and enrich the various children's hobbies, the wiser and richer use of the child's leisure. The worth-while teacher of today, realizing this direction, is furthering the objective in every possible way. Among her various activities we may find:

1. Excursions are to be taken.
2. Diaries are to be kept.
3. Lists of worthwhile books are to be read and reported upon.
4. Booklets of interesting scenes or characters are to be made.
5. Learning how to read to younger brothers and sisters.
6. Keeping card files of interesting books or magazines.
7. Listing stories read about American inventors and their inventions.
8. Making pictures of favorite characters found in books.
9. Organizing a book club.
10. Preparing dramatizations of incidents in lives of some of our great men.
11. Preparing talks on features of interest in foreign countries.
12. Constructing amateur boats and airplanes of various countries.
13. Collecting souvenirs and making reports on them.
14. Studying how to best care for pets.
15. Listing best radio programs with a brief account of best composers, musicians, dramatists heard.

A teacher who makes her classroom a club, a society, a community, a workshop for the children is in turn showing them how to utilize their spare time in a thousand and one profitable, pleasureful, and meaningful ways.

Toys That Are Keys

Microscopes and Other Open-Sesames to Adventure

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To children the world should be full of wonder, excitement and beauty, and it is the privilege of adults to make every day a delight for them in exploration and adventure. Their happy spirit of eagerness, natural curiosity, and the inherent urge to ask, seek, and know, may be satisfied rightly and developed richly if the children are given toys that are like keys to unlock the mysteries surrounding them, keys that will open the doors to the surprise and drama contained in ordinary things. Perhaps instead of playthings that have only a passing interest, the fad of an hour or the excitement of a week, the parent might invest in some unusual and worthwhile additions to the children's background.

Great adventures may be found with a microscope. Looking at a leaf, a snowflake or a drop of water under the microscope will seem to the boy or girl like discovering a new pair of eyes that can see things never imagined before. The child will be fascinated by taking the tiniest things he can find, insect, flower or fish, and watching them under the instrument, spending breathless hours among common things that prove to be uncommon when fully realized. A new world is opened to his eager gaze and the doubtful attraction of the comic paper and latest movie is replaced by his own dramatic and exciting explorations. Encourage him to keep a notebook of his discoveries and reactions, with proper dates and headings, that his use of the microscope may become more than temporary and be a continued story in his growing years.

Through a Magnifying Glass

If a microscope is beyond the possibilities of the family's plans, a small magnifying glass may be purchased easily and inexpensively and may provide interest and entertainment for the children. Not long ago one of the newspapers published an amazing series of photographs that apparently were pictures of strange and unknown articles, but which proved to be only objects of daily use such as a burnt match, a hairpin, a brush, as seen under a magnifying glass. A few sugggestions from the parents will help boys and girls realize the possibilities of this equipment for enjoying exploration.

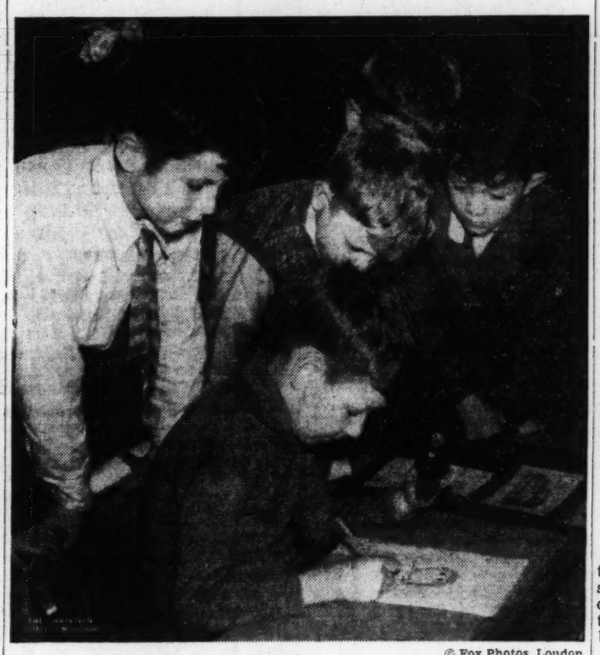
The child might have a special drawing book in which to keep a pictorial record of his magnifying discoveries. Let him draw the heart of a flower on one page as it looks naturally and opposite it a drawing of the same blossom as it appears enlarged. On another page he might trace his own thumb and fill in the lines shown by the design of the skin, and for contrast draw the same thumb as it looks under the magnifying glass. Even a finger may prove to be a surprise. Let the child search for pictures and printing so small they can hardly be seen or read unless magnified, as on certain stamps. It might be fun to paste a stamp in the scrapbook with its magnified copy underneath and its printing deciphered. Perhaps a boy has hardly noticed the engraving on a cent or a dime until he sees it enlarged by his glass, and a girl might enjoy seeing more clearly the intricate design on a ring or the machinery in a tiny wrist watch.

Exploring Parties

Fortunate is the child who may use a telescope to become acquainted with the stars, but a pair of opera or field glasses are not hard to obtain and these will open new worlds in the sky and enlarge the vision of land and sea. Perhaps a father will arrange little expeditions to the nearest hill some clear evening, inviting boys and girls to a starlight picnic. If a hill is not available, then a field, the flat roof of a house or any corner where there is an arch of sky may be designated. It will be interesting to take turns with the opera glasses and find who can spy the most interesting things. In the daylight there may be other exploring parties, using the field glasses to look at birds in their tree homes, or the buildings of a distant city. A trip on river, lake or ocean will be doubly delightful with the assistance of opera or field glasses as the horizon yields new treasures, distant scenes become clear and new vistas of enjoyment are continually unlocked.

Harlingue, Paris

Listening to the Broadcast of a Speech by M. Jean Zay, Minister of National Education, Inaugurating the Radio in French Classrooms



© Fox Photos, London

Eagerly Watching Their Chum

This little boy apparently thinks it quite as much fun to make comic strips and cartoons as to read them. Eight-year-old Geoffrey recently had a number of his drawings exhibited at the Lydgate Infants School, Sheffield, England. Here some of his schoolmates are eagerly watching him at work.

State Schools of France Get Radios

Classroom Programs in History, Language and Literature to Be Broadcast

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

Carrying to its logical conclusion an innovation already tried in the United States, France has introduced the radio into the schoolroom. If experiments already begun prove successful, every pupil in France will soon be listening simultaneously to educational broadcasts designed to accompany and complete the regular schoolroom courses in history, languages and literature.

Radio receiving sets are being installed by the state in every primary schoolroom in France, while the secondary schools and universities will be expected to purchase their own sets. The programs will generally be divided into four classes: "primary," "secondary," "superior" and "post-graduate," so as to meet the particular need of each of the four broad divisions of the French educational system. Occasionally, however, it is planned to radiocast certain suitable programs to all classes and schools simultaneously.

M. Jean Zay, Minister of National Education, to whom this initiative is due, explained the purpose of the plan in the first school radiocast recently as follows:

"What we expect the radio to do is to provide music which will evoke the atmosphere of a bygone time around a certain text or subject. We shall use it to vivify in the schoolroom the drama, tragedy and comedy of history and literature. It will bring into the classroom all the echoes of the great wide world, the cultural heritage of the past and the evocative activity of the present.

"Is it dangerous for all the children of France to be invited to hear the same language at the same moment? Is it not rather for them a means of becoming conscious of that which unites them, of participating in the French community where personal fancies and all the differences of will and temperament must merge and disappear! Is there not something moving and comforting in this fraternity of listeners in which we wish to associate you all?

"Does this mean that ready-made truths will be imposed upon you instead of being allowed gradually to dawn upon you? Does it mean that an official truth will be forced upon you in the very place where freedom of thought and criticism, which is considered one of the richest conquests of French intelligence and one of the characteristics of our methods of teaching, should reign? No! Radio in the schools is not an instrument of propaganda. At the very time when we wish to banish from educational institutions party conflicts, we shall certainly not bring these back again with the help of ether waves. These will bring you only messages of peace and culture.

"Fears have also been expressed lest this new method of teaching lead to laziness, or at least to passivity. For my part, on the contrary, I see in it an element of life and joy which will complete class work, enlarging it and adding to it all the vibrant harmonies of which the radio is potentially capable.

"I am thinking of those small far-away schools, which carry on courageously but for whom distance makes the work so difficult and so worthy of commendation: those mountain schools, those village schools that are often snowbound, where the teacher assembles his little flock with great difficulty. Those of our fellow scholars who are thus lost in the furthest corners of France will feel less lost when the radio brings them assurances of the warmth of our friendship.

"And we are not thinking only of you, children and young people, at this moment; we are thinking of your teachers who are fighting alone and without direct contact with their colleagues or their counselors, and who will find in the radio courses useful aids and the feeling of an active and lively collaboration."

Schools in Alaska

Since 1905, Alaska has been in the unique position of having two separate free public school systems, one administered and supported by the Federal Government, and one by the Territory.

Mrs. Katherine M. Cook, Chief of the Office of Education's Special Problems Division, says that the Alaska schools have aimed to fill all kinds of important needs in native life.

"Typical schools in Alaska are day schools, located in the heart of the native village," says Mrs. Cook. "Schools are centers of economic, social, and recreational life, not for children only—for the community. Carpentry shops are maintained extensively in connection with schools, as are boat-building and repairing shops along the rivers where motor boats are the chief means of transportation.

"Improved homemaking and homekeeping and child care are among the objectives of the village schools, following policies inaugurated when the schools were established, namely, that school work should be based on the practical needs of life under the conditions existing in Alaska, always directed toward gradual adjustments of the native people to the inevitably increasing contacts with white civilization."

Bob Junior Is Very Proud of His 'Can of I-Cans'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Colorado

Dear Friends:

The Missouri letter some time ago which told of teaching little Carol to help about the house almost "asks" for a letter about Bob. Our Daddy Bob passed away when Bob Junior was five, and there followed a period of adjustment to life without him that was not always easy. However, Bob and I are coming through with a smile, and there are certain things which have come to be almost convictions with me. One of them is along the line of Missouri's letter, but more so! I want Bob to acquire while still a child just as many of those skills which will be of use to him when he is grown as possible.

* * *

We are already getting along with a program which means learning how to do ever so many new things. Bob not only seems to like the idea but he is proud when he has made a new skill thoroughly his own. Each time something new is mastered to our satisfaction he slips a piece of paper with a brief description on it, and dated, into what he calls his "Can of I-Cans"—a tall tin which he had a lot of fun enameling and labeling himself.

The Parent

Since we live on the edge of town, we have a pig and a few chickens. Caring for animals has always seemed to me almost an ideal way to encourage regular and careful attention to some task. The pig, an orphan, was given to him and is growing into a sizable fellow. The chickens are no longer the balls of yellow fluff they were at Easter time, and the pullets will soon be laying eggs for us. Bob intends to keep track of the number of eggs and their market price—so enters a small boy's bookkeeping! When marketed, the pig will bring enough to buy school supplies for at least a year (including clothes). So Mr. Pig will not only be a lesson in tending "one head of stock," but also a lesson in marketing, signing and cashing a check, choosing and paying for school supplies, and banking the remainder.

* * *

Our only modern convenience being electricity, two of Bob's tasks are sufficient supplies of wood and water. Both must be carried daily and involve care in not spilling or dropping. How amused I was when Bob asked for his weekly allowance of twenty cents three days early because he had an idea that he said "couldn't wait" . . . and it proved to be the very practical one of equipping the woodbox with casters so it could be rolled to the door and filled!

Part-time employment makes it necessary for me to be away from home three or four evenings a week during the supper-preparation hour. That gives Bob free rein in the kitchen. Among other things, he has learned how to make acceptable cornbread and a simple cake. He can cream tomatoes, season and cook a hamburger steak and make gravy. Or fix a simple one-dish oven-dinner of vegetables and meat or macaroni and cheese. In the morning he can fry the bacon and brown the toast better than I can because he "tends to business." He has milk toast and soft boiled eggs in his "Can of I-Cans," too.

Bob cares for his own room, except on general cleaning day, and as a rule, his belongings are in order in spite of a growing miscellany of tops, marbles, acorns, strips of inner tube, nails, etc. The bats, balls, stilts, and other large items have to find a larger space than his room affords so they occupy a special corner in the kitchen. I mention these playthings lest some reader form the notion from the previous paragraphs that Bob leads a dull life of all work and no play. His spending of the 24 hours of the day includes play and rest as well as school and chores.

* * *

I speak out earnestly in favor of "learning by doing" because our busy schedule admits of so many interesting things to learn. We are not often afflicted with restlessness because collecting for his "Can of I-Cans" is fascinating business for Bob and me.

(Mrs.) L. A. J.

Studying Forestry

State College, Penna.

Forestry as a profession is increasing so rapidly in popularity that the Pennsylvania State College is unable to take care of all the young men who desire to enter that work.

In previous years, only 50 freshmen were admitted at Mont Alto, where the college gives part of its forestry training. Last year this number went up to 150, but the newcomers this fall were held down to 105 because, with the enlarged enrollment in the upper classes, the staff could not handle more than that number.

Applications for admission to the forestry course last year reached 197 and continued to rise this fall to 222. The increased demand is found in both the two-year and four-year courses in forestry.

"Just how long this demand will continue, we do not know," Prof. J. A. Ferguson, head of the department of forestry, said. "It is possible the peak may have been reached, but I am inclined to think the demand will remain constant for a number of years."

COEDUCATIONAL

WINNWOOD SCHOOL
Our Second Semester Begins January 25, 1937
A school and home for boys and girls from first grade through high school. Open the year round. Art, music and dancing. "Aim: to train in right thinking and acting." CHARLES H. WELSBY, A.B., Headmaster, Lake Grove, L. I., N. Y.
Advertising only in The Christian Science Monitor

TO THE GIRL about to enter HIGH SCHOOL

The Principia offers a colorful and interesting school life.

Write for the illustrated Booklet which describes campus activities.

Second Semester of the Upper School starts Monday, February 8.

The PRINCIPIA
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Senior College / Upper School
Junior College / Lower School
Coeducational

GIRLS' SCHOOLS

Westlake School for Girls
and Holmby College
Residence and Day School
Suburban, 12-Acre Campus
Highest standards of Academic, Cultural and Physical development. All year swimming pool. Catalog on request.
Frederica de Laguna, Jessica Vance, Principals
700 N. Faring Rd., LOS ANGELES—CR. 4167

● Senior and Junior High School and Elementary
Now making reservations for SPRING TERM beginning Monday, February 1.
● Designed to be the outstanding private school in Southern California. Charming home atmosphere. Ideal location in orange grove district. "ACCREDITED." Ph. Azusa 36021
LA REW SCHOOL For Girls
MRS. ETHEL MARCH FULTON, Director
640 North Citrus Ave., Azusa, California

DRAMATIC ARTS

AMERICAN ACADEMY of DRAMATIC ARTS
FOUNDED IN 1884 BY FRANKLIN H. SARGENT
THE foremost institution for Dramatic and Expressional Training in America. The courses of the Academy furnish the essential preparation for Teaching and Directing as well as for Acting.
SPRING TERM BEGINS APRIL 1st
Teachers' Summer Course, July 12 to August 20
For Catalog of either course address the Secretary, Room 371
CARNEGIE HALL NEW YORK

BOYS' SCHOOLS

ONE OF AMERICA'S FINEST COUNTRY BOARDING SCHOOLS
Second Semester Starts Feb. 1, 1937
Let your boy grow stronger, happier in this distinctive, fully accredited school of the North Woods. Nationally famous for teaching boys to think, remember, imagine; and in developing ability, reliability, endurance and action. Write today for free Picture Book.
Address William Beals, Glen Arbor, Michigan
FREE PICTURE BOOK
KEELANAU FOR BOYS

BUSINESS & SECRETARIAL

Prepare for a Business Career
—at one of the nation's finest Business and Secretarial Schools. Live near the Mother Church. Write for catalog 12.
BRYANT & STRATTON
COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
for Young Men and Young Women
334 BOYLSTON STREET BOSTON

Secretarial - Accounting
Careers Managed and Directed. Out-of-town students may earn board, room and $15 a month. Half-day office work for local students after third month. Ask about new "PBX" telephone course. Send for free book: "Planning Your Future" 30th year
MACKAY COLLEGE
612 So. Figueroa, Los Angeles

Full Secretarial and Intensive Short Courses
HICKOX SECRETARIAL SCHOOL
Gregg and Pitman Speedwriting
13 Huntington Ave., Boston KEN. 6840

ILLINOIS COLLEGE of Commerce
Organized 1896 as Illinois Business College
41st Year. Offering all business courses.—Diploma and Degree course. For high school graduates only. Enter any Monday for diploma courses. Both day and night school. Phone or write Dept. C for free bulletin. Van Buren 5768.
3260 W. MADISON - - - - CHICAGO

SAWYER SCHOOL of BUSINESS
ALL COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS
SAWYER TRAINING PAYS!
FREE PLACEMENT 6th & Flower Sts. [Ad. 6446]
961 Westwood Blvd. (OX. 8100 — WLA 31185)
LOS ANGELES

ART

GRAND CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ART
Individual talent developed by successful modern artists. Drawing, Painting, Sculpture, Illustration, Advertising, General Design, Costume Design and Interior Decoration. Day and Evening Classes. Catalogue.
1009 Grand Central Terminal, New York City

THE STUDIO SCHOOL OF INDIVIDUAL ART
NEW SEMESTER BEGINS FEB. 1st
Courses planned for the individual. Whole or part time study. Drawing, Painting, Design, Modeling, Crafts, Evening Life Classes and the illustrative arts. Sound fundamentals and creative work. (Catalog).
66 Church St. (cor. Brattle)
HARVARD SQ., CAMBRIDGE

"BEYOND BELIEF
without a visit to your school is the progress of art students who use your inventions. Your school merits special notice among the attractions of St. Petersburg." *From the Times, by the Secretary of the Industry Board.* For Home or School courses address:
A. K. CROSS ART SCHOOLS
BOOTHBAY HARBOR, ME. (Summers)
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA. (Winters)

BUSINESS & SECRETARIAL

PACE ACCOUNTING
Beginning February 16, Burdett College makes available in New England the Pace Course in Accounting and Business Administration.
Pace training prepares for specialized positions in accounting. Course open to men and women. Enrollment limited to students best able to profit from intensive instruction. Previous knowledge of accounting not required.
Opening lecture February 16 by Homer S. Pace, C. P. A. (New York), co-author of the course. Write or telephone for Folder of Pace Course and free ticket to opening lecture.
156 Stuart St., Boston Hancock 6300
BURDETT COLLEGE

SPECIAL SCHOOLS

The Davis School
649 Oakland Ave., Oakland, California
A Happy Home School for the exceptional child. Specializing in Reading, Speech Correction, Co-ordination, Music, the Dance, and Playground Activities.
Eight years of outstanding accomplishment. Write for illustrated catalog and rates.
IDA M. DAVIS, Humboldt 7675

ADULT PROJECTS

SPRING TERM
OPENS APRIL 2
ON CAPE COD
(Winters in Florida)
Preparatory and general courses. Music, play production, horseback riding and other recreational activities.
Illustrated booklet on request.
SEA PINES SCHOOL
MISS FAITH BICKFORD, Principal
Box 6, Brewster, Mass.

COLLEGES

TRI-STATE COLLEGE
B-S-Degree in 2 years
World famous for technical 2-year courses in Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Chemical, Radio, Aeronautical Engineering; Business Administration and Accounting. Those who lack high school may make up work. Short diploma courses in Surveying (36 weeks), Drafting (36 weeks). Low tuition. Low living costs. Students from every state and many foreign countries. 54th year. Enter March, June, Sept. and Jan. WRITE FOR CATALOG. 2717 College Ave., Angola Ind.

DANCING

DANCE ● DRAMA ● VOICE
for Children and Adults
ETHEL MEGLIN STUDIOS
AFFILIATED WITH
FANCHON & MARCO
5406 SUNSET BOULEVARD
2203 VENICE BOULEVARD
LOS ANGELES

MUSIC

New England CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
ENROLL NOW
FOR SECOND SEMESTER
STARTING FEB. 4
Single Subjects, Degree and Diploma Courses in Music, Dramatics. Evening School. Private Lessons from $1.00 up, according to grade.
Call or Write for Detailed Catalog. New England Conservatory of Music, Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

The Home Forum

Figures in a Landscape

NO ONE is surprised now to have the Basques break in upon the most casual conversation. As a people they have always engrossed us, chiefly of course because we could find out almost nothing about them; even the scholars faltered when we asked to which race the Basques belonged and whence was derived their language which bears no relation to the others we familiarly know. Today the Basques are more than ever a challenge, because they and their provinces, French and Spanish, are playing an all too prominent part in the most shocking civil strife of modern times.

So it was natural that a friend, hearing how I had once spent six weeks among the Basques, began to ply me with questions. What had been my contact with them? Were they predominantly French or Spanish in their characteristics? What did they look like? How had their speech impressed a stranger? Had I enjoyed living among them in the French Basque province, at Hendaye Plage, which then was still resplendent in green peace and beauty?

PERHAPS MY ANSWER was inadequate. For I said that for me the Basques had been chiefly a feature of the landscape; that the barrier of speech had been practically insurmountable, for ten years ago no proper Basque would admit to a bowing acquaintance with German or Spanish or even with the French which was crackling in the very air about their heads. There was that story of the famous Basque tennis champion, Borotra by name, who plagued the guests at a French banquet in his honor by professing his chagrin that he could speak no other language than his native Basque.

Stalwart, graceful, dark and proud, the Basques moved through their bewilderingly lovely land which lies between the indigo of the Bay of Biscay and the shadowed mauve and silver foothills of the Pyrénées. I had demanded no more of them. If a handsome fellow met me in the dusty way, as he strode beside a lumbering cart laden prosaically with coal, but drawn by almost fabulous huge milk-white oxen—well, then I was content to smile and nod and go my way in the knowledge that I could see them again on the following morning if I chose. If another and equally romantic Basque rowed us across the Bidassoa River just as the mud-flats were perilously widespread, humbly and laughingly I obeyed his imperious gesture to remove shoes and stockings and so I stumbled and slipped along in his trail to the beach below the sea wall at Fuenterrabia. No, for me Basques had no need to be more than figures in a landscape—that landscape. As such, they were exquisitely satisfactory.

THAT RADIANCY WHICH is the true aspect of Hendaye Plage must seem to me far more genuine now than to some unfortunate who has been there recently and watched the pitiful stream of Spanish refugees black and faltering upon the international bridge between Irun and Hendaye Ville; watched the tense and restless dartings of the war correspondents, watched the fighting men, battle-marked; heard—but better not imagine what they have heard. My memory of Hendaye Plage remains as formerly—bland, mellow in sunshine, almost a surfeit of color and beauty.

Mention of Borotra reminds me of how we used to go to St. Jean-de-Luz to see them play pelota, the game which the Basques love best, but not really much like tennis at all. And then I try not to think perhaps no one has time or heart for it any more; that the smooth white courts may be neglected and grass-grown. St. Jean-de-Luz was about ten miles distant and we went in the train. They tell me there is now a scenic tram line stretching precariously along that blue and gold coast to Biarritz; but we went modestly by train.

IT MUST HAVE been droll to have seen us, in a procession of six or seven, hurrying up the slope to the wayside station; trying not to get too heated in the semi-tropical sun, trying not to kick clouds of white dust over our best holiday attire. Usually there was a delay about the tickets, for the square window of the *guichet* would be tightly shut and the whole station deserted. We used to fall into a perfect panic for fear the man would not come before the train did; but just in the nick of time there he was, quite unmoved by our impatience, and we would clutch our tickets safely at last—*billets d'aller et retour*. Then, with an outrageous rumble and clatter, the train would roll up and we would scramble to find an empty second-class carriage. Second, did I say? Oh no, we preferred to travel third, as other people did. Why put on airs?

Such boosting of the children up those absurdly steep steps of the old French trains, such heaving of our own parcels up and in before we grasped the iron rods and climbed aboard, never quite certain that the *chef de gare* would not start the train too soon. Breathless, then, we would drop down upon those hard wooden seats, such as the peasants use in a genre painting by Daumier; recover our handbags and umbrellas, our paper parcels of *goûter* or lunch for the children, our gloves and all else that had been so recklessly strewn about. Almost before this was accomplished, we would arrive in St. Jean-de-Luz, tumble down those steep train steps and emerge into the shady square with the plantains and the mossy benches and the old turreted Maison de l'Infante, where Maria Theresa lodged while waiting to be claimed by her future husband, Louis XIV of France.

USUALLY WE WOULD find an excuse to do some shopping in St. Jean-de-Luz. The place excited us, for there we saw English people, sometimes tourists, sometimes summer residents, and even Americans. There we seemed to touch fingers with the great world which throbbed outside of peaceful Hendaye. These tourists flocked the narrow streets, clattering over the cobbles in hob-nailed shoes because they had not learned to wear the local *espadrilles*, with rope soles, as we did on our own beach at Hendaye; making quite uncalled for flourishes with their newly acquired *makhilas*, or walking-sticks, which had iron tips. We felt distinctly superior to these raw and curious folk who stared and pointed and looked amazed at so much to which we were thoroughly accustomed. We belonged to the Côte d'Argent. We knew its engaging ways. Perhaps we bought a length or two of Basque linen, striped in wide blue or yellow on a cream ground; perhaps a leather purse studded with tiny brass nails in an ingenious design; perhaps the Paris edition of a New York newspaper, hopelessly out of date, of course; perhaps an ice (the pistache was certainly the nicest), in a quaint shop with marble tables and paper frills on the shelves; perhaps, oh, almost inevitably, we visited a bank where we produced countless proofs of identity and signed our names on every blank space within reach.

PRESENTLY IT WOULD be time to climb up to the pelota court, cut into the hillside with a superb view across to the Pyrénées and literally drenched in a transparency of air and warm light. Our heads were covered, to be sure, but we had no support for our backs as we found places along the cement benches. Once we saw one of the champions play, a stocky little figure of a Basque who developed astounding speed and skill. The balls bounded merrily against the high white wall at the end of the court. With a fascinating swirl and dash, the players manipulated their huge basket-work gloves which are used instead of racquets and are known as *chisteras*. At first it was strange and unfamiliar to watch, but its fascination grew. The players wore white with sashes and berets, red perhaps or sober black. Whenever there was a tie in the score, a gallant little Basque came forward and sang a song in his own language. We liked him particularly; he was so intent and so solemn at his tuneful task. Presently the game would finish and we would race away down hill to catch our train back to Hendaye; for those *billets d'aller et retour* were not to be wasted. How I do hope that they still play pelota—at least, in the remote villages.

THERE WERE OTHER excursions for us, plenty of them and varied; one and all they showed us the Basque men and women in their lovely setting. Often we went to Bayonne, wandered about the narrow, steep streets, watched the goats being driven from door to door and milked for the customers; visited an art gallery which was rather startlingly good, shopped and finally sipped luscious hot chocolate, all dainty and frothy in its tall cups, as it was served to us at the plain little tables out under the sidewalk arcades. Once we went to St. Jean-Pied-de-Port, right up in the mountains and named from its position at the "port" or pass of Roncesvalles in which Roland made his renowned stand. We spent a day at San Sebastian, then still the royal Spanish watering-place; still intact with dazzlingly blue and yellow half-moon of harbor and beach, with tree-shaded wide streets, with an ancient cathedral and a host of modern hotels and pensions. We stopped en route at a poor fishing-village, pressed against the sides of the rock-lined shores of an inlet from the Bay of Biscay. Tall, dark stone dwellings, which were once palaces, were now no more than shabby lodgings; even the church was scarcely to be distinguished from the rock against which it sheltered, though inside it was fairly ablaze with gold of altar and of treasure.

WHICHEVER WAY WE turned, the Basques were at hand to delight us, to add to the vivid pattern of the countryside. They sit beneath the vines of their quaint, low houses which are white with red roofs and carved wooden galleries; for one seeks instinctively the shade when in the neighborhood of that scorching sun. They move along the roads and the fields, they go about their affairs beneath the gables and across the little bridges of Ciboure, which adjoins St. Jean-de-Luz; one sees them, but does not often establish any direct contacts. The Basques, it would seem, are self-sufficient. Long and earnestly, they have sought their independence; and, since the revolution, the Basques of the Spanish Provinces have achieved a degree of autonomy. But what of the French Basques? They are essentially a people apart. One feels it. An ancient, dignified and proud people who seem to be possessed of a deep secret—which alone could reveal their significance, their beauty, their poise.

One hopes that they are still a part of that landscape, pursuing their ancient habits, heeding their own traditions, while revolutions come and go. One feels, somehow, that this will prove to have been the case.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 71.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via della Mercede 54.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31, Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York ... 500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago ... Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Avenue
Detroit ... 3-101 General Motors Building
Miami ... 1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis ... 1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City, 405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco ... 625 Market Street
Los Angeles ... 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle ... 824 Skinner Building
London ... Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings
Paris ... 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Geneva ... 16 rue du Mont Blanc

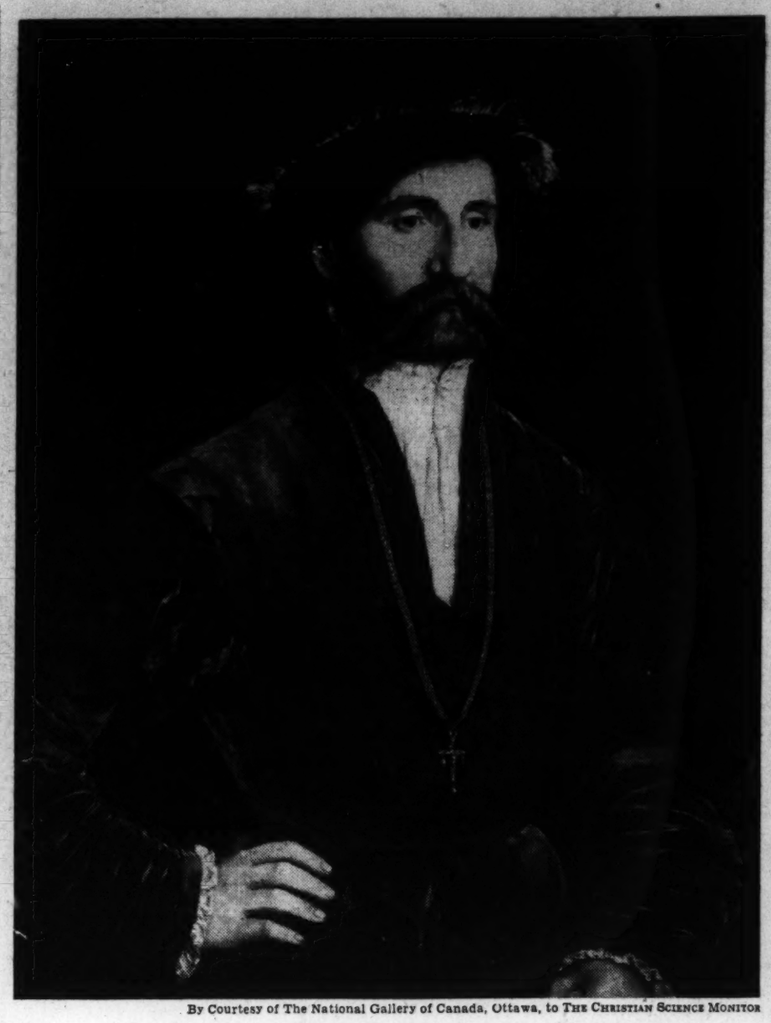
Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 822 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, London, S. W. 1
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.



By Courtesy of The National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"PORTRAIT OF A NOBLEMAN," *by Bartel Beham* (1502-1540)

AMONG the close and immediate followers of Albrecht Dürer were included a group of artists, such as Leonhard Schaufelein, Georges Pencz and the brothers, Hans Sebald and Bartel Beham, all born at the end of the fourteen or early fifteen hundreds. Nuremburg was their home and birthplace and their art was naturally founded on that of their master, the greatest figure in all German art. The Protestant cause was just then beginning to create a faction in Nuremburg and the brothers Beham and Georges Pencz became such devoted adherents to the Lutheran teachings that all of them were expelled from Nuremburg and forced to seek their fortunes elsewhere. Georges Pencz came back after a time, became Town-painter and produced many fine portraits as well as achieving fame as an engraver. Hans Sebald Beham went to Frankfort and became an engraver and illustrator; only one picture by him is known and that is a table top in the Louvre. Bartel Beham, the youngest of the trio, fled to Munich where Duke William 4th of Bavaria protected him and employed him in painting both religious pictures and portraits of his family.

There is in existence an interesting account of the young Reformationist's defense before the Nuremburg court, which condemned those whose social idealism reads much like a socialistic tract by the nineteenth-century Fabian Society, and might have been written by G. Bernard Shaw in one of his less satirical moods.

The National Gallery of Canada portrait, although so far unidentified as to the sitter, is one of the most remarkable examples of the artist's portraiture. The treatment of surfaces and the exquisite finish of the detail are characteristic of the finest work of the German school of the early sixteenth century. There is fine and dignified design in the placing of the figure within its space, and the brilliance of the orange velvet jacket over the white shirt against a dark green background is remarkable. The portrait has been linked with many famous names, for want of correct attribution, and passed for some time as the work of Holbein. Only comparatively recently has it been definitely identified by Dr. Friedlaender, of the Kaiser-Friedrich Museum in Berlin, as truly a work of Bartel Beham of Nuremburg.

E. B.

Dance of a Starfish

I WATCHED a starfish in its pool,
Magnificent in motion.
The gentle tide had lapped away
To distant seaweed fringe,
Disclosing beige rocks bare
And luminous.
But the starfish was complete
In its own being,
In its own world.
Grave and serene
It moved; with calm deliberation
Thrusting its five
Prehensile points
In orderly direction,
As it climbed the lambent,
Mossy surfaces.
Now an apparition odd
Of human symmetry,
Exploring arms and legs
And wise head leading,
Now resolved anew
To other patterns,
Star-shape of multiform
Capacity.
The sea-anemones, tranquil-swaying,
Undulated their bland
Accompaniment of silence.
In agate hues, small snails
And periwinkles
Clung passively together.
White barnacles breathed
In regular beat,
Molecules not quite
Motionless.
While the starfish,—
Gleam of lavender,
Glow of pink,
Against the mixed chalcedony
Of greige empurpled rock
Carnelian-streaked,—
Danced in gracious rhythms
The dignity
Of being.

MARGARET LLOYD

Understanding God and Man

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO KNOW God and man aright is to acknowledge the perfection of being and to worship God understandingly. God and man are coexistent, coeternal, and complete. Man is the expression and likeness of his Maker. Man is the witness of Truth, the manifestation of Love, the idea of divine Principle. Mary Baker Eddy writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, pp. 517, 518): "Man is not made to till the soil. His birthright is dominion, not subjection. He is lord of the belief in earth and heaven,—himself subordinate alone to his Maker."

How far from God's perfect man is the conflicting experience of mortal existence—the picture of mortals in subjection to sickness, sin, suffering, sorrow, greed, hate, and despair! Mortals fall far short of the perfect man, as revealed by Christ Jesus and Christian Science. In the allegory of Adam, found in the second chapter of Genesis, it is related that "the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground," and then from the same basis made all that was needed to complete a material creation.

The belief that Spirit created matter comes from ignorance, an acceptance of corporeal sense testimony as real and infallible. The belief that man is created materially is an accompaniment of a personal sense of God and man, and this belief is the foundation of all human discord. How wrong it is to accept the evidence of the material senses on the all-important subject of creation, when these same senses have been proved false!

In the beginning God created the spiritual universe, including man, and whatever seems an addition to God's creation is a material concept, a false sense of creation. The real creation is complete, and the true sense of completeness unfolds in one's consciousness when one begins to know God and to express His qualities in daily experience.

In the book of Job (32:21) we read Elihu's words, "Let me not, I pray you, accept any man's person, neither let me give flattering titles unto man." Also in Isaiah (2:22) we find the admonition, "Cease ye from man, whose breath is in his nostrils: for wherein is he to be accounted of?" Many helpful statements concerning the nature of man can be found in the Scriptures, and these turn thought from the contemplation of material existence to the reality of being, to God as Spirit, and man as spiritual, perfect, individual. "Look unto the rock whence ye are hewn" (Isaiah 51:1).

True individuality is lost sight of when one yields his thinking to the mesmerism of finite personality. The false sense of man as material confuses, weakens, betrays; it is a product of the carnal mind, and progress demands that it be put off for the "new man"—the recognition of man as the expression or reflection of divine Mind.

Christian Science teaches that personal sense is erroneous. It is the lie of which Jesus spoke when he said (John 8:44), "Ye are of your father the devil." Personal sense insists that good can come from evil, and that God has personal representatives through whom He makes known His will. These claims must be seen to be unreal, for a fountain cannot send forth both "sweet water and bitter."

God gave man dominion; this fact is demonstrable. The true sense of dominion overcomes the belief that man is material now but later on will be spiritual; and it does away with the inharmony that attends such belief. Man is spiritual and perfect now and his God-given dominion is being proved in the experience of thousands who, through the study and application of Christian Science, are learning to understand God and man aright.

Man's dominion includes perfect health and harmony. One who has gained a measure of understanding of God and man, expresses this freedom in daily experience. He eats what is set before him without fear of suffering. He gives his measure of service to mankind without fear of lack or depletion in strength and energy, and he uses his talents without fear of failure or insufficiency.

One cannot spend too much effort in gaining an understanding of the seven synonyms for God given in the Christian Science textbook (Science and Health, p. 465): "Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love." These synohyms reveal the nature of God and the nature of man as His likeness. A student of Christian Science recalls with gratitude that a great aid in his progress was the insistence with which a Sunday school teacher urged pupils to study each synonym, and seek to enlarge their understanding of how man expresses God's nature, in tenderness, compassion, kindness, and gentleness; in intelligence, harmonious action, and wisdom; in strength, power, and stability.

Students of Christian Science testify that freedom from inharmony results from the understanding of God and man, and it is through this understanding that they are reinstating, in this age, Christian healing as practiced by the Master, Christ Jesus.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Gott und den Menschen verstehen

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

GOTT und den Menschen recht erkennen, heißt die Vollkommenheit des Seins anerkennen und Gott verständnisvoll anbeten. Gott und der Mensch bestehen zugleich, sind gleich ewig und vollständig. Der Mensch ist der Ausdruck und das Ebenbild seines Schöpfers. Der Mensch ist der Zeuge der Wahrheit, die Kundwerdung der Liebe, die Idee des göttlichen Prinzips. Mary Baker Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 517, 518): „Der Mensch ist nicht dazu geschaffen, den Acker zu bauen. Herrschaft ist sein Geburtsrecht, nicht Unterwerfung. Er ist Herr über die Annahme von Erde und Himmel—allein seinem Schöpfer untertan".

Wie weit doch die widerstreitende Erfahrung des sterblichen Daseins—das Bild der Sterblichen in der Knechtschaft von Krankheit, Sünde, Leiden, Leid, Habgier, Haß und Verzweiflung—von Gottes vollkommenem Menschen abweicht! Die Sterblichen reichen bei weitem nicht an den von Christus Jesus und der Christlichen Wissenschaft geoffenbarten vollkommenen Menschen heran. In der Allegorie von Adam im 2. Kapitel des 1. Buchs Mose heißt es, daß „Gott der Herr den Menschen aus einem Erdenkloß machte" und dann auf derselben Grundlage alles schuf, was zur Vervollständigung einer materiellen Schöpfung notwendig war.

Der Glaube, daß der Geist die Materie schuf, beruht auf Unwissenheit, auf der Annahme, daß das körperliche Sinnenzeugnis wirklich und unfehlbar sei. Der Glaube, daß der Mensch materiell geschaffen sei, ist die Begleiterscheinung eines persönlichen Sinnes von Gott und dem Menschen, und dieser Glaube ist die Grundlage aller menschlichen Disharmonie. Wie falsch es doch ist, bei der allerwichtigsten Sache, der Schöpfung, den Augenschein der materiellen Sinne anzunehmen, wo sich doch diese Sinne als falsch erwiesen haben!

Am Anfang schuf Gott das geistige Weltall einschließlich des Menschen, und jede scheinbare Hinzufügung zu Gottes Schöpfung ist ein materieller Begriff, ein falscher Sinn von Schöpfung. Die wirkliche Schöpfung ist vollständig, und der wahre Sinn von Vollständigkeit entfaltet sich in unserem Bewußtsein, wenn wir Gott zu erkennen und Seine Eigenschaften im täglichen Leben auszudrücken beginnen.

Im Buche Hiob (K. 32, 21) lesen wir Elihus Worte: „Ich will niemandes Person ansehen und will keinem Menschen schmeicheln". Und im Buche des Propheten Jesaja (K. 2, 22) finden wir die Mahnung: „So lasset nun ab von dem Menschen, der Odem in der Nase hat; denn für was ist er zu achten?" Die Bibel enthält viele hilfreiche Erklärungen über das wahre Wesen des Menschen, und diese Erklärungen lenken das Denken von der Betrachtung des materiellen Daseins auf die Wirklichkeit des Seins, auf Gott als den Geist und auf den Menschen als geistig, vollkommen, individuell hin. „Schauet den Fels an, davon ihr gehauen seid" (Jes. 51, 1).

Man verliert die wahre Individualität aus den Augen, wenn man sein Denken dem Mesmerismus der endlichen Persönlichkeit unterwirft. Der falsche Sinn, daß der Mensch materiell sei, verwirrt, schwächt, verrät; er ist ein Erzeugnis des fleischlichen Sinnes. Der Fortschritt fordert, daß er abgelegt und durch den „neuen Menschen"—die Erkenntnis, daß der Mensch der Ausdruck oder die Widerspiegelung des göttlichen Gemüts ist—ersetzt werde.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß der persönliche Sinn irrig ist. Er ist die Lüge, von der Jesus sprach, als er sagte (Joh. 8, 44): „Ihr seid von dem Vater, dem Teufel". Der persönliche Sinn besteht darauf, daß aus Bösem Gutes hervorgehen kann, und daß Gott persönliche Vertreter habe, durch die Er Seinen Willen kund tut. Diese Ansprüche müssen als unwirklich erkannt werden; denn ein Brunnen quillt nicht „süß und bitter" aus einem Loch.

Gott hat dem Menschen Herrschaft gegeben. Diese Tatsache ist beweisbar. Der wahre Sinn von Herrschaft siegt über den Glauben, daß der Mensch jetzt materiell sei, aber später geistig sein werde; und er beseitigt die mit solchem Glauben verbundene Disharmonie. Der Mensch ist jetzt geistig und vollkommen, und seine gottverliehene Herrschaft wird in der Erfahrung Tausender bewiesen, die durch Studium und Anwendung der Christlichen Wissenschaft Gott und den Menschen recht verstehen lernen.

Des Menschen Herrschaft schließt vollkommene Gesundheit und Harmonie in sich. Wer Gott und den Menschen einigermaßen verstehen gelernt hat, drückt diese Freiheit im täglichen Leben aus. Er ißt, was ihm vorgesetzt wird, ohne zu befürchten, daß es nachteilige Folgen haben könnte. Er dient der Menschheit so gut er kann, ohne zu befürchten, daß er Mangel leiden oder seine Stärke und Tatkraft verlieren könnte, und er gebraucht seine Talente, ohne Mißerfolg oder Untauglichkeit zu befürchten.

Man kann es sich nicht zu viel Mühe kosten lassen, die sieben sinnverwandten Ausdrücke für Gott im christlichwissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 465)—„Gemüt, Geist, Seele, Prinzip, Leben, Wahrheit und Liebe"—verstehen zu lernen. Diese sinnverwandten Ausdrücke enthüllen das Wesen Gottes und des Menschen, Seines Ebenbilds. Ein Christlicher Wissenschafter erinnert sich dankbar, daß ihm eine große Hilfe bei seinem Fortschritt die Beharrlichkeit war, mit der ein Sonntagsschullehrer die Schüler anhielt, über jeden sinnverwandten Ausdruck nachzudenken und besser verstehen zu lernen, wie der Mensch das Wesen Gottes durch Milde, Erbarmen, Freundlichkeit und Güte, durch Intelligenz, harmonisches Handeln und Weisheit, durch Stärke, Kraft und Beständigkeit zum Ausdruck bringt.

Die Christlichen Wissenschafter bezeugen, daß Freisein von Disharmonie die Folge des Verständnisses Gottes und des Menschen ist. Durch dieses Verständnis führen sie in unserer Zeit das christliche Heilen, das der Meister Christus Jesus ausübte, wieder ein.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Sing, Caedmon, Sing!

WAKEN the moon
To wear her bright attire.
Conjure the stars
To shed their golden light.
Let the swift wind,
Plucking his ten-stringed lyre,
Speed through the forest
In a wild delight.

Muster each weaver
From his cloistered cell;
Gather each songster
From her sheltered nest;

Summon the fur-folk
From the field and fell.
Sing, Caedmon, sing,
Of all that I have blessed.

R. E. KEY

NOTE ON CAEDMON

The story of Caedmon is told by Baeda and it is as follows:

Caedmon was a servant in the monastery of Whitby in Yorkshire, the home of Hild, an abbess of royal blood and a woman greatly venerated for her piety. Caedmon was no longer young when the gift of song came to him, and he knew nothing of the art of poetry. When the monks sang at their feasts, Caedmon would slip away to his cell, lest his embarrassment should be noticed; for he was unable to join in the singing.

One night, when in charge of the cattle, he slipped away from the feast where the monks were singing their sacred songs in the Abbey, and fell asleep. A vision came to him in his sleep; One came to him in the vision and said: "Caedmon, sing me some song."

He answered: "I cannot sing. For this cause I left the feast and came hither."

Then said his visitor: "However, you shall sing."

"What shall I sing?" he replied.

"Sing of the beginning of created things," replied the other.

Whereupon he began to sing verses of praise to God. In that moment and by that means came the first great English poet.

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
(The Mother Church)
Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Sts., Boston.
Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School at 10:45 A. M. Subject of Lesson-Sermon:
"LOVE"
Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, pocket size, blue or brown cloth $2.00
Library Edition, cloth 3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition 4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black, blue or brown morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper ... 5.00
Edition de luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins 6.00
Cleartype Edition, 18-point type, black cloth cover 7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper 11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind, 5 vols. 12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth $2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth $2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper 5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to

HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

'Wonder-Eye' Recommended To Steel Men

Super-Exact Instrument Shown to Conference at M. I. T.

Value Explained

Trainload of Metal Can Be Tested by Clerk in Few Hours

An instrument so exact it can detect a pinch of salt in the Saturday night bath, measure the highest heat of distant stars, the lowest temperature of coldest cold, or clock the speed of atomic particles traveling 120,000 miles an hour—was today recommended by physicists for the solution of chemical and metallurgical problems faced by industrialists.

Just as a pinch of lithium salts sprinkled on leftover steak once told a spectroscopy student his boarding-house keeper cleaned the dinner plates to get material for the next day's hash, so an industrialist may place a small specimen of metal in an electric arc and examine it with a spectroscope for impurities.

More than 200 physicists, chemists and metallurgists heard Dr. George R. Harrison explain yesterday what this wonder instrument can do for the metal industries. The occasion was a symposium on metals conducted by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in co-operation with the American Institute of Physics.

Specifically, Dr. Harrison offered assistance to the steel manufacturers, many of whom already use spectroscopic methods. "Much scrap iron and steel is reclaimed from junkyards," he said, "and is melted in with fresh ore to make steel. All kinds of scrap iron are thus melted together and the resulting alloys are not always of the type desired. As little as one part in 10,000 of some metals like aluminum or magnesium, will greatly change the properties of a steel. The inclusion of one old automobile crank case of the wrong type may spoil tons of steel originally intended for high-speed machine tools.

"The spectrograph furnishes one of the most powerful tools known for quickly analyzing a steel for impurities. Only a small fragment of metal is necessary, and when this is burned in the electric arc, the spectrograph, by analyzing the thousands of spectrum lines the steel emits, tells immediately what metals are present, and can also tell how much of each metal is in the sample.

"Placed on a routine basis, spectrographic methods of analysis are much more rapid than ordinary chemical methods, and it is possible to complete an analysis of all metals present within 15 minutes. When several hundred tons of steel are being melted in a furnace, it is not practical to wait long to find out whether the amount of any metal present is too great or too small. A rapid method of analysis is most important.

Trainloads Analyzed

Whole trainloads of pig iron and steel ingots have been analyzed in a few hours by a clerk trained to use the spectroscope. He carries his instrument with him and drags in his rear an electric cable furnishing power for the electric arc. He selects an ingot from the car at random and using this as one electrode and a pure iron rod he carries with him at the other, he strikes an arc and looks at the light emitted, through the spectroscope. The instrument has an engraved scale which tells him to what element each line he sees corresponds, and he can rapidly determine whether a given shipment contains too high a percentage of any undesirable impurity.

A similar story could be told for every metal known, and hence for nearly every article manufactured. That old story of the three Chinamen who each had a secret metal which when placed in the melting pot resulted in an alloy of wonderful but mysterious quality, can no longer hold water. The spectroscope would disclose the constitutional metals and the final product in short

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair early tonight, followed by increasing cloudiness late tonight; probably followed by rain Sunday; slowly rising temperature; lowest temperature tonight near or slightly below freezing; moderate northeasterly winds, shifting to southeast Sunday, and increasing off the coast.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness tonight, followed by rain or snow with rising temperature Sunday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Increasing cloudiness and warmer tonight, followed by rain or snow and warmer Sunday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness tonight, followed by rain Sunday, slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate north and northeast winds becoming southeast and increasing by Sunday, and fair weather tonight, becoming overcast Sunday, with rain Sunday afternoon or night.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	38	28	Minneapolis	10	10
Bermuda	64	60	New Orleans	54	50
Chicago	34	22	New York	36	34
Denver	8	6	Norfolk	42	40
Helena	-22	-22	Philadelphia	34	34
Jacksonville	56	52	St. Louis	34	32
Kansas City	40	26	San Francisco	42	42
Los Angeles	44	44	Washington	36	34
Miami	72	70			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Jan 30
B—Minimum, Jan 29

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 1:47 p. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Sunday, 2:12 a. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Sunday, 2:32 p. m.; height, 9.2 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:39 p. m.

Spectroscopist

George Russell Harrison
Professor of Physics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Budget Use of Tax On 'Gas' Opposed By R. I. Auto Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 30 — Gov. Robert E. Quinn today had under consideration a protest from the Automobile Club of Rhode Island against the proposed 1 cent increase in gasoline tax, which he suggested as a means of raising revenue to balance the state budget.

In a letter signed by Samuel W. Burchiel, president of the club, the organization charges that balancing the budget at the expense of the motorist could not be defended on any basis; that it would increase "double taxation," and plunge the state still further into "class legislation based on political expediency."

"Motorists did not object to the payment of special motor taxes," he said, "as long as they were used for the purpose intended. Motorists and their families represent by far the largest class of taxpayers in Rhode Island and, as citizens, pay their proportionate share of the cost of state government.

"Prior to 1932, all motor taxes were used for highway purposes. The first diversion came in the guise of a loan for unemployment relief, which loan has never been repaid. From this small beginning, the annual diversion has increased, until in 1936 the entire highway fund was transferred to the general fund. Thereafter, the Department of Roads and Bridges was dependent entirely on legislative appropriations for such necessary items as maintenance, snow removal, and even the retention of an adequate highway personnel."

Continuing, the letter said:

"If an emergency still exists, the legislature has the power to meet it, but certainly has no moral right to use discrimination in so doing.

"If a highway holiday can be declared because we have an adequate highway system, then special motorist taxes should be reduced. There is evidence on every hand that such a holiday cannot be declared, else we would soon lose our entire investment in roads. There is also ample evidence that Rhode Island highway construction cannot be curtailed, as progress has not kept pace with the automobile. Wider, divided highways, grade separation structures, longer curves, and many other improvements and additions are necessary in the interest of safety, in which all residents of Rhode Island are interested.

Mansfield to Submit Budget of $34,177,667

Boston News Today

Mayor Announces Saving of $57,543

Mayor Mansfield announced today that he will submit a budget to the City Council on Monday which will be $57,543.27 less than the budget for 1936.

The budget this year, according to the mayor's figures, totals $34,177,667.07.

While unwilling to disclose where savings had been made, until formal presentation of the document to the councilors Monday, Mayor Mansfield said the total had been reached despite new departmental expenditures amounting to $739,600.

These new items provide for additional police and firemen at a cost of $264,000; a new building at the City Hospital, $330,000; and improvements at Deer Island.

The Mayor would not venture a prediction on what the tax rate will be and added that he did not think anyone could before the last of April. Before the rate can be announced, it is necessary to know the city, county and school budgets, state tax and assessment for the Metropolitan District.

Relief Fund Near $2,000,000 Mark

At the end of its first four days—and with 10 days yet to go—the 15,000 volunteer collectors for the Greater Boston 1937 Community Fund Campaign had raised nearly half of the amount set as a goal. Robert Cutler, general chairman of the campaign, estimated early today that the total had reached $1,925,000.

The next official audit will be made at the Monday report luncheon in the Boston City Club—by which time it is expected that the half-way mark will be left well behind.

The largest individual contribution received this morning was $10,000 from an anonymous donor. Heading the list of company contributions was the $61,500 from the First National Bank, followed by $30,000 from the Lever Brothers Company in Cambridge.

Symphony Bill On Short Waves

A symphonic concert radiocast on short waves for an international audience and without a visible audience was an unusual spectacle presented this afternoon at 3 o'clock over Station W1XAL, Boston, from Sanders Theater, Harvard University, Cambridge.

The concert, the first in a series of international good-will musical events scheduled by W1XAL, was given by a local WPA symphony orchestra conducted by Nicolai Sokoloff, former conductor of the Cleveland Orchestra and now national director of the Federal Music Project. The program was radiocast on W1XAL's 11.79-megacycle frequency, or 25.4-meter wavelength.

Mr. Sokoloff led the orchestra in a program consisting of Brahms's Symphony No. 1 in C Minor, Debussy's "The Afternoon of a Faun," Reinhold's Minuet, and Sibelius's Finlandia.

Strike Call Denied By National Union

Although differences between the Lynn local union and the Benz Kid Company grew more intense today, it was reported that the National Leather Workers Union Executive Board had declined to call a strike in the six factories operated by this company.

The Lynn local had threatened to strike because the company refused to operate one of its plants unless a wage-hour contract was extended for another year. The situation was declared tense, particularly so with the announcement that the national union was not in support of the local.

In an effort to iron out differences between company and local unions, a conference was called for late today.

* * *

Meanwhile, an amalgamation of Lynn and Brockton shoe unions was being pressed here, despite the vote of the Brockton Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen against the proposed merger. Shoe union men here declared that they would press for the amalgamation following receipt of encouragement from national headquarters.

A telegram from John Brophy, national director, was made public here as follows:

"There is no reason why those shoe workers who favor amalgamation should not go forward with the plans for unity, even though there may be elements at the time who are opposed. Unity is essential and should not be defeated by negative forces or influences."

The United Shoe and Leather Workers of Lynn have voted in favor of amalgamation, and the Protective Union will vote on the issue in February.

Girl 'Looper' Held by Police

Speeding over the Bunker Hill "loop," scene of many hazardous races between the police and youthful car thieves and of several fatal accidents, broke out afresh last night and resulted in the capture of the neighborhood's first girl "looper."

The girl, 19 years old, is being held by the police for arraignment in the Charlestown District Court Monday, pending questioning on the identity of male companions who escaped at the close of a spectacular three-mile chase through busy streets during which the police fired 12 shots and punctured both rear tires.

The stolen car finally was brought to a stop against the curb on Beacon Street, Somerville, near the Cambridge line.

Fish Offered For Flood Areas

Representatives of the entire New England fish trade today assured Edward H. Cooley, manager of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, of the availability of 10,000,000 pounds of frozen fish for flood relief work.

Should President Roosevelt accept the offer of the fish trade to send fish into the flooded areas, more could be frozen as fast as it arrives and be shipped out as rapidly as it could be used, Mr. Cooley said today.

The fish trade offered to sell 25,000,000 pounds of frozen fish to the Government for flood relief, at low prices.

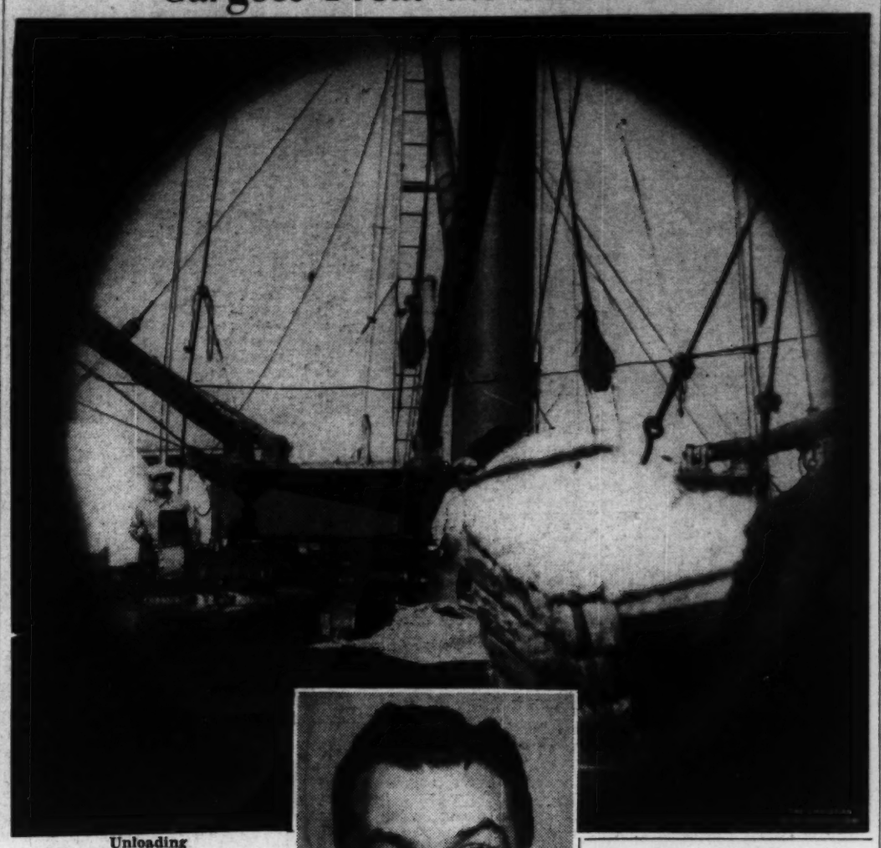
Senator David I. Walsh and Representative John W. McCormack wired from Washington that they have already introduced resolutions in the House and Senate to enable the purchase to be made.

The fish is in storage in Boston warehouses and in others at Portland, Maine; Provincetown and Gloucester. Much of it ordinarily finds its way to the Mississippi valley in any case, where a considerable demand for it has been developed.

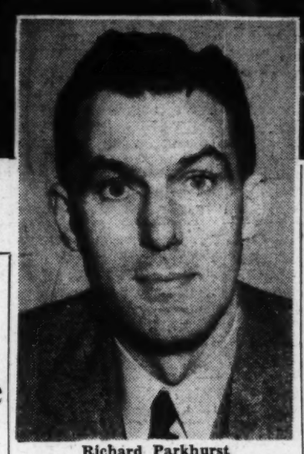
According to Mr. Cooley, it is frozen so hard that even after removal from refrigerator cars on its arrival in the flood areas, it would remain good for as long as 10 days in the open.

The 25,000,000 pounds offered to the Government consists of whiting, pollock, red fish, cod and haddock.

Cargoes From the Seven Seas



Unloading
This Picture of the S. S. City of Eastbourne Unloading a Cargo From the Far East Was Taken Through a Porthole by Walter Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer



Richard Parkhurst
Vice-Chairman and Secretary of the Boston Port Authority

Factory Houses Rebuilt on RFC And FHA Finance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICOPEE FALLS, Mass., Jan. 30—Work is scheduled to begin here Monday on one of the Federal Government's newest housing projects—the modernization of five blocks of 75-year-old buildings in this western Massachusetts city, it was announced today by John F. Malley, federal housing administrator for the State.

Financed by an RFC mortgage loan of $190,000, insured by the FHA, the modernization project will develop for the use of local mill and factory workers more than 200 three, four, and five room apartments. Equipped with all modern conveniences, the apartments will rent for approximately $4 a room a month.

The houses were built by the Chicopee Manufacturing Company, which still owns them. When Chicopee's housing problem became acute a few years ago, the Massachuestts State Housing Commission investigated, obtained the co-operation of the owners, the FHA, and the RFC, and proceeded to draw up the modernization plans.

The project may set a precedent for better industrial housing conditions throughout Massachusetts, according to a view of the situation indicated by Sidney T. Strickland, chairman of the State Commission. Chief points in the rehabilitation plan are, that it will be carried out by private initiative, that it does not require expensive new construction, that it utilizes present tax structures, and that it represents co-operation between the government and real estate interests.

The buildings to be made over are the old brick type of mill dwellings, put up at a time when it was customary for mills to provide housing for their workers. For many years, they have proved more of a liability than an asset, and have furnished workers with poor living quarters at best.

Food, Clothing, Flood Area Need

Food and clothing are still needed in the flooded area, the Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross announced today in an appeal for continued donations.

Although the response has been generous, the appeal continued, it is so far short of requirements that further donations must be requested. "The need for non-perishable foods is especially urgent," it was added.

Court Endorses Westchester Rail Pact Rejection

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 30 (AP)—A recommendation that the New York, Westchester & Boston Railroad's joint operating agreement with the New Haven Railroad be rejected as burdensome had the approval today of Judge Carroll C. Hincks of the United States District Court.

The jurist accepted at a hearing yesterday the recommendation made by C. L. Bardo, trustee of the N. Y., W. & B.

In announcing his ruling, Judge Hincks said:

"The contracts are burdensome and it is fully apparent that they will never be incorporated without modification in any feasible plan of reorganization."

During the hearing Mr. Bardo testified that there should be a reduction of at least 50 per cent in the road's rental payments and he asserted that the New Haven subsidiary had suffered a loss of 368,000 passengers during the last seven months of 1936 as compared with 1935 due to the reduction of fare on the New Haven and New York Central.

In another hearing involving the Westchester, Robert Rand, acting corporation counsel for New York city, challenged the jurisdiction of the court in the entire Westchester reorganization proceedings.

Speed Highway Through Boston Urged as Need

Seven years ago, the Boston Planning Board declared that "the most serious defect in the downtown Boston street system is lack of an adequate north to south traffic route."

Today the board looked out over traffic-tossed central Boston and reiterated its contention that the problem of congestion had not been solved, because the central express road had not been taken out of the blue-print stage.

The board wants a high speed, through-way from a point near North Station to a point near South Station.

Speaking for the planning board, William Stanley Parker, vice-chairman, declared the board's approval of all the traffic projects recently recommended by he traffic committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce to the Legislature. But Mr. Parker pointed out the committee's report left out the most important single project—extension of the central artery from Haymarket Square along the line of Cross Street to Clinton Street in the market district.

And if the Legislature felt that the money could be made available, greater traffic relief could be obtained, said the planning expert, by extending the Central Artery beyond Clinton street to Fort Hill square. This plan was recommended in a thoroughfare scheme of 1930 outlined by the planning board. At that time, the Central Artery was estimated at close to $5,000,000. It can now be built for some $3,000,000, said Mr. Parker, due to a drop in property assessments in the area.

At the present time, Mr. Parker continued, the only north-south routes between Washington and Atlantic avenue are the lanes on Exchange street. North-south traffic is so impeded as to reduce the use of the vehicular tunnel under the harbor. The building of the Central Artery would improve downtown traffic conditions far greater than

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

Boston Shows Steady Climb In Port Trade

Discrimination in Rail Rates Called Bar to Progress

Aims Outlined

Trunk Line Domination of New England Railroads Is Assailed

Encouraging and consistent gains in Boston's waterfront business were reported by the Port Authority today while simultaneously naming the present domination of local rail carriers by out-of-state interests as the most formidable single obstruction in the way of further upturns.

In the eighth annual report of the Port Authority, compiled by Richard Parkhurst, vice-chairman and secretary, the present is hailed as "active, despite a tendency to dwell on past glories rather than on present progress."

Headway of a seaport is measured by the amount of cargo it annually handles, says the report. "In three successive years, Boston has registered gains and the 1935 figure of 15,505,000 tons is the fourth largest annual amount of cargo ever handled in the port. Also the first eight months of 1936 showed a further steady increase."

In addition to Mr. Parkhurst, the report was signed by Louis E. Kirstein, chairman; John F. Fitzgerald, David H. Howie, and Charles E. Ware Jr.

Rail Parity Sought

The board has worked for seven years for parity of freight rates with competing ports. "With two exceptions, on both of which we are at work, the port now enjoys seaway parity of rates with New York, on every direct service coming here."

But in rail rates it is a different story.

Ramifications of the rate situation are summarized by the Port Authority as follows:

1. Import rail rates to the great central area of the country are lower via Baltimore, Norfolk, Philadelphia, Portland, Montreal, St. John and Halifax, than by Boston.

2. Export rail rates from this territory, where the largest amounts of bulk cargoes are available, are lower via Baltimore, Norfolk, Philadelphia and Montreal, than via Boston.

Differences in Rates

3. Import and export rail rates to and from central territory are supposed to be the same via New York as via Boston, but this paper parity is destroyed by the existence of differential lines quoting lower rates, by free lighterage and services in lieu thereof, by non-compensatory storage charges and by allowances of one kind or another made by rail carriers at New York but not at Boston.

4. Import-export rail rates covering many points in New England itself via New York and via Boston are the same, but non-compensatory services and absorptions by carriers serving New York in contrast with charges made by the same carriers at Boston handicap and too often prevent this port attracting even its own local and near-by business.

Trunk-line control of railroads serving Boston is opposed by the Port Authority which has an objective "to assist in every possible way to break up this trunk-line control, so that our roads may again have a voice in determining their destinies." The report points out that "our principal rail lines are controlled by trunk lines whose primary interests are in ports other than our own."

Pennsylvania Railroad

Special target of the Authority is the Pennsylvania control of the Boston & Maine and New Haven systems. Says the report: "In particular, we propose to continue our efforts to remove Pennsylvania control from the Boston & Maine and the New Haven systems. Should this be accomplished, we are of the opinion that each road should establish such relations of its own with lines west of the Hudson, so as to leave no question of Boston's having access to the interior of the country under terms and conditions satisfactory to all concerned."

Commenting on the slowness of the investigation ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission, into the various phases of Pennsylvania-Pennroad control over the New Haven and the Boston & Maine, the report says the investigation "has not been at all vigorously pursued."

"We very much hope that during 1937, it will be possible for us to more actively press for the independence of the New Haven and the Boston & Maine. We do not undertake to say whether there should or should not be a so-called all New England system or so-called Trunk Line penetration, but we do say that nothing worthwhile can be accomplished in any direction until the roads involved have an opportunity to act as independent entities in making such connections west of the Hudson River as can be deemed most advantageous to them, to New England and to its ports."

Advertising the port is an urgent need, says the report, and additional money for this purpose should be made available. The Authority stresses advertising for passenger business rather than freight because money spent for freight advertising in the central area would bring few results as long as the rail rate situation is what it is so that import-export rail rates to and from Boston and points west of Buffalo and Pittsburgh are higher than via competing ports, says the report.

Voluntary Chapel at Harvard Held Vindicated by 50 Years

Harvard's action in ruling chapel attendance voluntary just 50 years ago has proved its worth, Dr. Willard L. Sperry, dean of the Divinity School and chairman of the university board of preachers, told Dr. James B. Conant, president of the university, in his annual report, issued today.

Sunday attendance, Dr. Sperry said, has increased steadily in the past 20 years.

Average attendance at daily morning prayers for 209 days in the past year was 61. Commenting that this average might appear small, Dean Sperry asked, "What church with an equal constituency can show daily services on over 200 days in the year, gathering an equal number?"

"In other universities which have changed from the compulsory to the voluntary system, the daily services suffer far more severely than here at Harvard," Dr. Sperry said. "In some instances they have been altogether abandoned."

"So long as 50 to 100 men wish to come to daily prayers at Harvard we shall keep the service going. The effect of those 15 minutes on a group which comes more or less constantly is incalculable."

Credit for Predecessors

To Dr. Francis G. Peabody and Dr. Edward C. Moore, his predecessors as chairmen of the board of preachers, Dean Sperry gave credit for the success of the voluntary system.

"Their aim," he said, "was to maintain simple and devout services which should depend for their permanent appeal upon a high seriousness rather than any whipped-up interest. They succeeded in an unusual degree in realizing their ideal.

"There is no attempt to dragoon students to either Sunday or daily services. No formal solicitation is made beyond the bare announcement of the services, week by week.

"Over a period of years this sober method of conducting our public worship has vindicated itself. Students know if they wish the help of a genuinely religious service it may be had here."

Harvard's house plan has greatly reduced the number of upper classmen attending, in the opinion of Dean Sperry.

"It is apparent," he said, "that the removal of the great majority of the undergraduates from the Yard and its general vicinity has acted adversely upon the 8:45 a. m. service. The hour is early and it is a 10 or 15 minute walk from the houses to the chapel."

Referring to Sunday attendance, Dr. Sperry reported: "Twenty years ago, in 1915-16, the average attendance in the old Appleton Chapel for Sundays in term was 540. Our term time average is now well over 600. Ten years ago, in 1925-26, the average was 525."

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

SHUBERT—"The Masque of Kings" by Maxwell Anderson. Fifth in the series of plays presented by the Theater Guild and the American Theater Society. Featuring Henry Hull, Margo, Dudley Digges and Pauline Frederick. 8:30.

PLYMOUTH—"And Now Good-bye," comedy by Philip Howard, dramatized from James Hilton's novel. Starring Philip Merivale, assisted by Marguerite Churchill, Richie Ling, Hilda Plowright and others. 8:30.

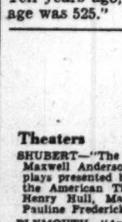
COLONIAL—"Pride and Prejudice," dramatization of Jane Austen's novel, presented by Max Gordon. Fourth of the Theater Guild and American Theater subscription plays. Featuring Muriel Kirkland, Molly Pearson and others. 8:30.

COPLEY—"Help Yourself," a farce adapted from the Viennese by John C. Comau. Presented by the Federal Theater project. 8:30.

Movies

MODERN—"Gold Diggers of 1937," with Dick Powell and Joan Blondell. 9:20 a. m., 12:22, 3:24, 6:26, 9:27. Also "Case of the Black Cat," with Ricardo Cortez and June Travis. 11:10 a. m., 2:12, 5:14, 8:16.

MEMORIAL—"Rainbow on the River," with Bobby Breen. 10, 11:56 a. m., 1:56, 4, 5:55, 7:56, 10.



METROPOLITAN—Gladys Swarthout and Fred MacMurray in "Champagne Waltz." Stage: Ray Noble and orchestra with "Rainbow Room" revue. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:20.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"One in a Million," featuring Sonja Henie. Fenway: 1:15, 4:15, 7:12, 10:10. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:30, 6:25, 9:20. Also George Arliss in "Man of Affairs." Fenway: 12, 3, 5:55, 8:45. Paramount: 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:20.

STATE AND ORPHEUM — William Powell and Myrna Loy in "After the Thin Man." Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 11:55 a. m., 2:25, 5, 7:30, 10:05.

Radio Programs

On Page 10

FINE ARTS—Elisabeth Bergner in "As You Like It." Directed by Dr. Paul Czinner. 2:10, 4:35, 7, 9:25. "What the Parrot Said." 1:35, 4, 6:20, 8:45.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Banjo on My Knee," with Barbara Stanwyck and Joel McCrea. 1:55, 5, 8:10. Also "Stowaway," with Shirley Temple. 3:35, 6:45, 10.

TREMONT—William Powell in "Rendezvous." 10:27 a. m., 1:32, 4:53, 8:14. Also "Unfinished Symphony," with Marta Eggerth. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:26, 6:47, 10:08.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Logging Along." "The Chesapeake Retriever." "Oklahoma As Is." "Wonder Spots of America." "Gifts in Rhythm." latest newsreels, and other shorts.

UPTOWN—Shirley Temple in "Stowaway." 1, 4, 7:10, 10:10. Also "Our Relations," with Laurel and Hardy. 2:30, 5:30, 8:40.

BOSTON—"Flying Hostess," with William Gargan and Judith Barrett. 10:55 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:25, 10:15. Stage: "Mardi Gras," a musical comedy revue.

UNIVERSITY—"Love on the Run," with Joan Crawford and Clark Gable. 2:50, 6:10, 9:25. Also "Down the Stretch," with Patricia Ellis. 1:40, 4:50, 8:10.

EXETER — "Mr. Cinderella," with Jack Haley and Betty Furness. 1:55, 4:50, 7:30. Also "Tarzan Escapes," with J. Weissmuller and Maureen O'Sullivan. 3:10, 6:05, 9:05.

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features page each Saturday.

Music

SYMPHONY HALL — Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor. Jascha Heifetz, soloist. 8:15.

Tomorrow

OLD SOUTH MEETING HOUSE FORUM—Mrs. Dorothy Fuldheim on "The European Merry-Go-Round." 3:30.

FORD HALL FORUM — Gerhart Seger on "Nazi Propaganda in the United States." Music. 7:45.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Hubert L. Rays, baritone, presents a group of songs. 8.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB — Field Day at Clifford, N. H.

SYMPHONY HALL — Recital by Marian Anderson, contralto. 3:30.

ISABELLA STEWART GARDNER MUSEUM—Recital by Mae Taylor, soprano; Salvatore Avitto, pianist; and Reginald Boardman, accompanist. Fenway Court, 2.

JORDAN HALL — First concert of the eleventh season of the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, Joseph Wagner, conductor. Rebecca Dulfer, violinist. 8:15.

Monday

HOTEL LENOX — Third in a series of eight lectures on current events by Dr. Roland H. Sharp, staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor. Interpretations of current events and international relations entitled "Backstage With the News." Also, How to read a newspaper. 8:15.

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S CLUB — Alexander Magoun on "Current Events." Hotel Kenmore. 2:30.

Auto Trailer Keeps Ducks Company at Sportsmen Show

The ubiquitous auto trailer has nosed out some of the conventional features of the New England Sportsmen's and Boat Show which opens today in the Mechanics Building. It pops up here, there and everywhere—as it does in actual experience.

Although the basement was set apart for its special haunt—where it keeps appropriate company with a collection of migratory water fowl—its bedroom windows look out over regimented outboard motors in one place, at an eskimo igloo in another, and at clustered sailboats in still another.

In only one end of the hall does the motor boat still hold unquestioned sway as a suitable dwelling place for those with gypsy tendencies. Here a huge, twin-screw cabin cruiser, turning a scornful stern on the rest of the show, towers up close to the ceiling.

Of a number of diesel and other marine engines exhibited, the most interesting is a Sterling Crankless 150-horsepower model, with opposed pistons—eight in four cylinders—and compression ignition, using fuel oil. It is built under the Michell patents. In contrast to this powerful looking plant is the suit-case-sized Tiny Tim complete electric generating unit made by Continental Motors.

Among new accessories for cabin cruisers are electric steering devices and vacuum operated clutches.

"Housing" Note Sounded

The "housing" note set by the numerous trailers seems to be carried out in other exhibits, too. The Eskimo from Alaska has his igloo, Chief Buffalo Bear—an Ogalala Sioux from the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota—has his raw hide teepee, the Nova Scotia exhibit has its birch bark wigwam, New Brunswick has its pup tent beside a burling stream and a glowing campfire, New Hampshire has a log shelter under similar circumstances, and Maine—up on the stage of the large hall—has its log cabin.

Chief Buffalo Bear is showing one of the oldest games played by his tribe. Hoops with raw hide netting contained in them in the fashion of a tennis racket are thrown with all possible speed so that they race along the ground. As they pass members of the opposing team throw long sticks forked at one end so as to wedge in the net in such a way that they spear the hoops. The score is calculated by counting the number of raw hide strips between the ri mof the hoop and the point through which the stick has penetrated the net.

The New Brunswick and New Hampshire woodland scenes are particularly effective, with bears and other furred and feathered creatures peering inquiringly at the exhibits of human "nests."

Nova Scotia has one of the largest displays, which includes the soft-eyed triplet deer born last June near Arichot in Richmond county. Lucy, the cow moose, is back for her regular Boston visit, this time in company with Buddy, born on June2 last year, and a two-year-old bull named victor who is looking over Bostonian visitors for the first time.

This exhibit is arranged is sections this year, each one devoted to some special feature—from fish to camp sites.
ha ytimem

Young Chinooks Present

Several other displays include living animals—the young Chinooks

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

Auto Trailer Pokes Way Into Sportsmen Show

(Continued from Page 9)

in the Wonalancet-Hubbard Kennel stand, attracting much attention.

In the basement a sign reading "6 shots for 10 cents"—which refers to an adjoining target practice stand—hangs on a pillar in front of two black bears.

There are the usual tanks for canoe tilting and all the other events which draw large crowds to the main hall each afternoon and evening, and the customary log chopping and similar contests for guides are being scheduled.

For those whose appetite for water travel is whetted by the sight of canoes in the tanks, the Folbot Company has an interesting exhibit of two-passenger folding boats, propelled by double paddles.

These good-sized watercraft fold up and fit into thin duffle bags about 5½ feet tall. A special news sheet is published for owners of Folbots which lists bus and train accommodations which are arranged during the summer for group explorations, in the manner of ski and bicycle trains.

Very inexpensive kits are shown too, with which boys can build collapsible boats of their own.

But the exhibit which probably is being most thoroughly examined of all, is the most palatial of the auto trailers, which has the central position in the basement, next to the honking ducks.

It is a three-room home on wheels, complete with shower bath, toilet, cedar closet, and kitchen. The lounge has modernistic stainless steel and leather chairs, and in the center of the colorful linoleum floor is a design showisg a long trailer crossing the globe.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

IN OUR *Stamp* CORNER

EDWARD VIII

issue surcharged for Morocco and Tangier. Complete set of 11 values, 35c

Finland—new Red Cross Issue, three different ship designs. set, 33c

Wondor Color Guage, shows 128 shades, colors, 50c

STREET FLOOR—ANNEX

BOSTON

"LET'S TALK *about* YOUR FUTURE"

is the title of an interesting folder just issued by this bank.

We offer a profitable plan for systematic saving based upon 60 years banking experience.

Here you can save as little as $1 per month, or up to $40. Why not write, phone or call for your copy of this folder.

It's Free

SERIAL SAVING SHARES ALWAYS ON SALE

Pioneer-Homestead-Guardian Co-operative Banks

36 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

The Oldest Co-operative Bank Office in New England

It's an Old Indian Game

By a Staff Photographer

Chief Buffalo Bear Explains

Ogalala Sioux Indian From Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota, at the Sportsmen's Show

Timilty on Record Against Strikers

Boston's new police commissioner, Joseph F. Timilty, was on record today as refusing to rehire policemen who walked out in the famous strike in 1919.

When Commissioner Timilty was appointed, two months ago, he stated that he, and he alone would be responsible for conducting the affairs of the police department. By virtue of that early statement he implicitely denied reports the strikers would be taken back on the force.

On Tuesday, when the commissioner asked Mayor Mansfield for 300 additional men, he warned the Mayor that the police force was rapidly becoming "a department of old men," and stated that vigorous, younger patrolmen were greatly needed.

This statement also was given as a denial to persistent rumors that Mr. Timilty would rehire the striking men to fulfill a political obligation to former Gov. James M. Curley, who has long sought the reinstatement of the group.

The commissioner's explicit refusal to reinstate any of this group was held in many quarters today as sounding the knell to any future efforts by the 700 strikers to seek reinstatement.

Ever since 1919 this group has sought means to get their jobs back. Efforts to take legal action were blocked long ago by the Supreme Court. Despite authorization by a legislative bill, Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman and Eugene M. McSweeney had refused to consider reinstatement.

Five Liners Due To Visit Boston

Five deep-water passenger steamers, constituting the week-end marine parade at Boston, began appearing in port today. The last of them, however, delayed by gales, will not make port until late Tuesday.

Early today the United States Lines steamer American Shipper came up Boston harbor, from Manchester, Liverpool and Belfast. The vessel was originally scheduled to arrive last Sunday.

On scheduled time, was the Canadian National Steamships liner Lady Nelson, arriving today from Halifax, to pick up passengers for Bermuda, the British West Indies and British Guiana.

The vessel sailed just before noon with such names on the passenger list as Stanton King, superintendent of the Sailor's Haven, Charlestown; Charles Wiggins, head of the Noble Greenough School, Dedham; Judge Frank Fox of Providence.

Tomorrow the Cunard White Star liner Scythia comes around from New York to embark 199 passengers and sail for Cobh and Liverpool.

Monday the Lady Hawkins of the Canadian National Steamships is due from the British West Indies and Bermuda, and the next day the American Export Lines steamer Excambions from the Mediterranean with 25 passengers, is expected at the Army Base, more than a day behind schedule.

Freighters with rich cargoes from all parts of the world, delayed by storms, are nearing port, and 48 craft, all told, are expected at Boston piers before Monday night. Some of the vessels are a week or more late and several have been obliged to put into St. John's, N. F., to replenish fuel supplies.

"This Store remains closed until 11 o'clock on Monday for stocktaking

After 11 o'clock, you will find outstanding values in Fall and early Winter dresses, coats, hats, sports apparel, girls' and teen apparel, and negligees, at new low prices.

Give to the 1937 Community Fund Campaign

Stearns

Boston

Behind the Microphone

A new giant station WBZ located on the tip of Cape Cod at Provincetown, Mass., sending its energy out fanwise over the whole New England area is forecast if the application just filed by the Westinghouse Electric Company with the Federal Communications Commission for an increase in power from 50,000 to 500,000 watts is granted.

This announcement was made today by the National Broadcasting Company headquarters, in Radio City, which manages and operates WBZ. The power increase, which would step up WBZ's transmitter to 10 times its present power, involves the removal of WBZ from its present transmitting location at Millis, and the employment of a directive antenna arrangement at Provincetown which would lay down a huge tomato-shaped pattern over New England.

Advantages of the new site as pointed out by the NBC are increased by new technical developments in radio. The Provincetown location in salt marshes will make reception of WBZ better because of the excellent "ground" for the transmitter. Absorption of the transmitted wave will be less, NBC pointed out, because there is very little attenuation or diminution of the signal due to the small amount of land at the Cape. Over water there is less attenuation of the signal than over land.

Another advantage of the location is seen in its distance from a great center of population such as Boston. One of the problems of super-power transmission is the interference to radio reception created by the station to listeners in the vicinity of the transmitter.

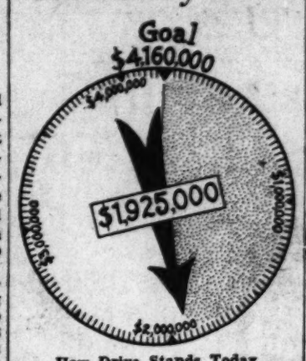
Use of the directive antenna, it is said, will greatly increase the quality of service along the entire coast and the inland territory of New England. The antenna will consist of three 500-foot steel towers. These will be so co-ordinated that radio waves will emanate from them and spread out over the New England territory in a directed pattern. There will be no waste of useful energy over the Atlantic ocean.

Located near one of the three steel towers, will be a modern building housing the latest advancements in radio transmission of speech and music. This building will be connected with the towers by coaxial tubes of transmission lines, which, superficially, look like 10-inch water mains. Actually, the tubes consist of highly efficient conductors of radio frequency current. The tubes make it possible to take advantage of a separation of building and antenna without appreciable loss of efficiency. The ground system will consist of approximately 150,000 feet of copper wire buried beneath the towers like a carpet.

The four wooden towers of South Wellfleet, dismantled telegraph station that was a landmark for many generations, will be dwarfed by the proposed 500-foot steel antenna towers at Provincetown. The tallest lighthouse along the New England coast is not more than 150 feet. The new towers would be the first landmark raised by many ships at sea, with red lights, spaced at intervals from top to bottom of each tower, visible for many miles at night.

Established in 1921 through the efforts of the late Dr. Harry P. Davis, WBZ originally was located at Springfield, Mass. With WBZA, the station was the first to engage in synchronized operation.

Community Fund



How Drive Stands Today

Steady Employment Gain Made in North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Employment in North Carolina has shown a decided gain in the past six months, according to an announcement made here by Mrs. May Thompson Evans, director of the State Employment Service. She reported a total of 52,858 placements, of which 23,616, or 44.7 per cent, were in private industry.

Those placed on public jobs numbered 27,893, or 52.8 per cent, while 1349 were in relief work. Placements during December numbered 6347, with 3883, or 61.2 per cent of those for whom jobs were found, going into private industry, Mrs. Evans reported.

What's Going On in the Arts

Boston Symphony Orchestra

Jascha Heifetz, soloist, was the center of interest in the fourteenth Friday afternoon concert of the Boston Symphony season, given yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall and to be repeated this evening. Mr. Heifetz had chosen the Mendelssohn Concerto. He played it with his usual aplomb, technical wizardry and finish, and with no apparent feeling for the nature of the music. True, this is not the most thrilling of violin concertos, but it has its virtues, which are readily enough evident in sympathetic hands. It is not that Mr. Heifetz is "cold"; we have had plenty of emotion from him in such compositions as the Beethoven and the Brahms concertos. But either it was not Mr. Heifetz's day or Mendelssohn is not his affair.

To begin with, Mr. Heifetz's tone was not of its customary breadth and warmth. Then, he took the main theme of the opening movement at too quick a pace, badly obscuring the line. Throughout the movement he played with mechanical mastery and missed entirely the romanticism of the music. This is not music to be mechanically played. If the playing lacks the romantic fire, the music is nothing. The Andante went a little better, but it was sadly lacking in warmth of expression, and the final Rondo was hurried and literal. Nevertheless the violinist received an ovation.

Greater musical heights were scaled in the F major Symphony of Brahms. Dr. Koussevitzky was returning from his widwinter vacation—he was warmly greeted by audience and orchestra—and he directed the symphony with his invariable devotion, ardor and authority. Yet here, too, something was wanting. Specific shortcomings may be named: the brass overwhelmed the strings in the first movement; the Andante and the Allegretto suffered from a finicking handling; one or two entrances were ragged and the solo instrumentalists were not all at the top of their form. But these things were merely an outward manifestation, probably, of a faltering by a re-creative imagination which can often fuse all the musical elements into a superb and irresistible artistic realization.

There was, however, an exciting performance of Strauss's brilliant Dance of the Seven Veils. That closed the program, which had opened with Liadoff's Symphonic Picture, "From the Apocalypse." This was the third time Dr. Koussevitzky had placed this meretricious item on a Boston program. What it needs to complete it is a film by Cecil B. De Mille. L. A. S.

Vandamm Studio

Lillian Gish, as Ophelia in the Gielgud "Hamlet," Coming to the Shubert for the Week of Feb. 8

New Motion Pictures

Some day the gentlemen in the Hollywood conference rooms will concoct a story to exploit a singing child star in which the precocious infant does not appear as a waif who wins the grudging but unqualified devotion of a rich and crabbed oldster. The oldster in question invariably cloaks under an excessively grim exterior the heart of a Harold Bell Wright heroine.

When this spring-meets-winter tradition is broken, we shall summon the brass band. Meanwhile, for "Rainbow on the River," which arrived at the Keith Memorial Theater yesterday, we could scarcely call for a tweet on the piccolo.

To give the film its due, RKO's production does boast the presence of mezzo-soprano Bobby Breen, who has the facility for "putting over" a song somewhat in the Jolson manner. The possession of this talent by one so young may be a questionable blessing.

The film benefits by some of the best recorded chorus singing we have heard, performed by the Hall Johnson Choir. The well worn sob story is carried chiefly by Master Breen, Charles Butterworth, Louise Beavers, May Robson, Alan Mowbray and Benita Hume.

"The Case of the Black Cat," the new Perry Mason thriller at the Scollay Square and Modern Theaters, is a grisly and largely humorless mystery designed strictly for avid thriller fans. Perry saves the day after three murders have been committed and suspicion has been thrown on the hero. The cast includes Ricardo Cortez as Perry, June Travis, Jane Bryan, Craig Reynolds and a cat which for some reason was not black, but gray and white. The companion feature is "Gold Diggers of 1937," with Dick Powell and Joan Blondell. J. D. B.

Holmes in France

Burton Holmes, veteran globe trotter, last night gave the fourth of his current series of lectures at the Repertory Theater before another large and appreciative audience. Mr. Holmes chose as his subject, "All Over France."

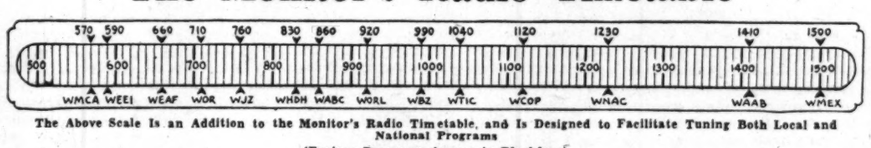
Last evening's talk was one of the most interesting of his present series. He brought to his listeners intimate scenes of Paris in the 1900's, in contrast with the Paris of today. With still and motion pictures, taken by Mr. Holmes, the traveler showed such landmarks as the Opéra, Notre Dame, La Madeleine and the Eiffel Tower.

From these points of interest he took his audience into the Flea Market (La Marche aux Puces) and the Paris market district, Les Halles. The lecturer spent considerable time telling about the Café de la Paix, which he had patronized for 50 years. He could have well devoted much of this time to other parts of France which would have been far more interesting.

Leaving Paris the lecturer told of a motor tour through the provinces of Normandy and Brittany and other delightful towns. The slides, colored by Mildred Petry, were exceptionally fine.

Next week Friday evening Mr. Holmes will conclude his series with "New and Old Japan."

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Dictators: orchestra	Metropolitan Opera: Wagner's "Siegfried," with Lauritz Melchior, Kirsten Flagstad; commentator	Spelling Bee	Sports reports; records
5:15	Dictators: orchestra		Spelling Bee	Sports reports; records
5:30	American Legion speaker		Kaltenmyer's Kindergarten: children's program	Sports reports; records
5:45	Checkerboard: variety			Sports reports; records
6:00	News; sports review	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15	Al Roth's Orchestra; talk	"Concert Hall"	Sports speaker	Dinner concert
6:30	Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sketch	"Musical Roundup"; recording	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
6:45	Saturday Night Swing Club	O'Leary's Irish Minstrels	Talk, Prof. R. E. Rogers	Sport reports
7:00	Piano Club program	Message of Israel: address and organ recital	"Display Window Bait"	Colonial News Service
7:15	"Ma and Pa"; sketch	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	Hampton Institute Singers	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:30	Band concert, Edward d'Anna, conductor; legend	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	"Gene Slate's Job Problems," dramatic sketch	"Symphonietta": recording
7:45				Lee Shelley's Orchestra
8:00	"Modern Masters": Carlos Chavez, piano; violinist	Ed Wynn; Kitty Carlisle; Don Voorhees's Orchestra	Saturday Night Party: Walter Hampden; Mischa Levitski; Donald Dickson; Tom Howard; chorus; orchestra	"Console and Keyboard": Velos and Yolanda's Orchestra
8:15	Columbia Workshop, dramatic sketch	Meredith Willson's Orchestra		Lee Shelley's Orchestra
8:45		Meredith Willson's Orchestra		Lee Shelley's Orchestra
9:00	Floyd Gibbons; Lupe Velez;	National Barn Dance; "Smilin' Ed"; Henry Burr; vocal trio; Hot Shots; male trio; Uncle Ezra; "singing mouse"	"Snow Village" sketch	Hod William's Orchestra
9:15	Walter O'Keefe; orchestra		"Snow Village" sketch	Chicago Symphony Orchestra
9:30	Theater of the Air		"Chateau": Joe Cook; Mrs. Sara D. Roosevelt; Clyde	Chicago Symphony Orchestra
9:45	Theater of the Air			Chicago Symphony Orchestra
10:00	"Your Hit Parade": soloists; popular orchestra	Opening of St. Paul ice carnival: parade; dog derby; races; music	Beatty; Nick Lucas; Bozo; pianist; chorus; orchestra	Chicago Symphony Orchestra
10:15				Chicago Symphony Orchestra
10:30	"Fiesta": Lud Gluskin's Orchestra; Chiquito	Studio reports; news	Irvin S. Cobb and his Paducah Plantation: music	Chicago Symphony Orchestra
10:45				Chicago Symphony Orchestra
11:00	Rideout's forecasts; news	President's Birthday Ball: address, President Roosevelt; other speakers; Bermuda Hawaii relays; music	Yankee News Service	President's Birthday Ball: address, President Roosevelt; other speakers; Bermuda, Hawaii relays; music
11:15	President's Birthday Ball; talk, President Roosevelt; other speakers; music		President's Birthday Ball: talk, President Roosevelt; other talks; relays; music	
11:30				
11:45				

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	Old South Church service	"Moscow Sleigh Bells": Kirlioff's Russian ensemble	Clotilde Zappala, soprano; Francis Cronin, organ	Colonial News Service
12:15	Hawaiian orchestra	Radio City string orchestra; vocal soloists; harpist	"Symphonietta"	Cadle Tabernacle Choir
12:30	Salt Lake City choir and organ recital		Yankee News Service	Italian string orchestra and vocal soloists
12:45				
1:00	"Salute" program	Radio City string orchestra; vocal soloists; harpist	Question Box: talk; music	Lutheran Hour: talk; music
1:15	Long-range weather forecast		Question Box: talk; music	Lutheran Hour: talk; music
1:30	Ray Rakov's Orchestra; soloists; vocal groups	"Our Neighbors": informal home interviews	Melody Matinee: soloists; quartet; orchestra	"Music in Many Moods": Italian soloists; orchestra
1:45				
2:00	"Music of the Theater": vocal soloists; chorus; Howard Barlow's Orchestra	Magic Key: Giovanni Martinelli; Fray and Braggiotti; Dorsey's Orch.; Rufe Davis; John B. Kennedy; orchestra	"Beneath the Surface": talk; Landt Trio and White	Cosmopolitans: quintet
2:15			"Thatcher Colt Mysteries": dramatic sketch	"Key Men" Quartet
2:30	LaPrade travelogue; organ			"Little Theater of Music"
2:45				"Melody Moments"
3:00	New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra concert, Georges Enesco, conductor, Deems Taylor, commentator	"Captain Diamond": sketch	Metropolitan Opera Auditions: talks; soloists; orchestra	Address, "Current Events"
3:15		"Captain Diamond": sketch	"Grand Hotel": sketch	Address, "Current Events"
3:30		Lee Sullivan; quartet; orch.	"Grand Hotel": sketch	Address, "Current Events"
3:45		Studio musical programs		Address, "Current Events"
4:00	New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra concert, Georges Enesco, con.	Talk, Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick; male quartet	Adrian O'Brien; organ	Walter Smith's Band
4:15			Studio speaker	Walter Smith's Band
4:30		"Sunday Players": sketch	"Musical Camera": Willie Morris; orchestra	Vocal-instrumental recital
4:45		"Sunday Players": sketch		"News of the Week"
5:00	"Your Unseen Friend": dramatization and music	"We, the People": informal discussions; orchestra	Marion Talley, soprano; Josef Koestner's Orchestra	Colonian Playhouse presents "Under Two Flags"
5:15	Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians; soloist	Col. Stoopnagle and Budd; Don Voorhees's Orchestra	Christine Holbrook, editor; organ; chorus; orchestra	Colonial Playhouse presents "Under Two Flags"
5:30				
5:45				
6:00	Joe Penner, comedian; Gene Austin; orchestra	Evening Journal; reports	Arnold Johnson's Orchestra; Ray Knight's Cuckoos	"Symphonic Hour": recorded classical concert
6:15	Rubinoff's Orchestra; Virginia Rea; Jan Peerce	Dramatic sketch		
6:30		"Moments You Never Forget"	Yankee News Service	"Symphonic Hour": recorded classical concert
6:45		"Moments You Never Forget"	Variety program	
7:00	News; Spinoza Paeff, violist; Sara Miliev, pianist	Helen Traubel, soprano; concert orchestra	Jack Benny; Kenny Baker; Phil Harris's Orchestra	Colonial News Service
7:15				Organ recital
7:30	Phil Baker's Show: soloists; Oscar Bradley's Orchestra	Robert Ripley; features; Harriet Hilliard; orchestra	Fireside Recital: vocalists; "Sunset Dreams": vocalist	"Classics of the Keyboard": piano; harpsichord; orch.
7:45				
8:00	Nelson Eddy; Nadine Conner; Pasternack Orchestra	"Birthday Party": variety	"Do You Want to Be an Actor?": amateur theatricals	"Pop" concert by Lee Shelley's Orchestra
8:15		"Birthday Party": variety		
8:30	Eddie Cantor; Deanna Durbin; Bobby Breen; orch.	"Moonlight Serenaders"	"Do You Want to Be an Actor?": amateur theatricals	"Jewels of the Madonna": soloists; concert orchestra
8:45		Doris Tirrell, organist		
9:00	Sunday Evening Hour: Lucrezia Bori, soprano; symphony Orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor; speaker	Walter Winchell	Manhattan Merry-Go-Round: soloists; trio; orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
9:15				Horace Heidt's Orchestra
9:30		Shep Fields's Orchestra; soloist; comedy trio	American Album of Familiar Music: soloists; orchestra	"Curtain Time": variety
9:45		Edwin C. Hill, comment; Harry		Special local program
10:00	"Community Sing": Milton Berle; Wendell Hall; Jones and Hare	Sosnik's Orchestra	Rochester Philharmonic Orch., Jose Iturbi, conductor; Kirsten Flagstad, soprano; speaker	Special local program
10:15	Kaltenborn Comments	"L'Heure Exquise"		"Melodies From the Skies": soloists; orchestra
10:30		"Romance of '76": American Revolution drama		Cab Calloway's Orchestra
10:45				

Monday's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Magazine of the Air": guest soloists; soloists; orchestra.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, the Gospel Singer.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour; description of Gasparilla festival, Tampa, Fla.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," from Monitor studio.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), United States Navy Band concert.

3:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

3:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Rochester Civic Orchestra concert.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Phil Spitalny's girls' orchestra and soloists.

4:30 WNAC (WEAF — National), "Follow the Moon," serial drama.

4:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Awards of prizes in Bureau of New Plays contest; talks.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

7:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), John Herrick, baritone.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Fibber McGee and Molly": Ted Weems and his orchestra.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Helen Hayes in "Bambi"; Mark Warnow's Orch.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Horace Heidt's Brigadiers: soloists; orch.

8:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Richard Crooks, tenor; chorus; orchestra.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Sweetest Love Songs Ever Sung": soloists; orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "The Bishop and the Gargoyle": dramatic sketch.

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Radio Theater: Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur in "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town."

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "20,000 Years in Sing Sing": sketch.

9:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Rendezvous": sympohonic and choral music; soloists; orchestra.

9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Jack Pearl, comedian; Morton Bowe, tenor; Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Richard Himber and his orchestra; guest soloist.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Lullaby Lady: Doring Trio; male quartet; concert orchestra.

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Good Times Society"; all-Negro variety program.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Forum: address, "The Supreme Court of the United States," Senator William E. Borah, Idaho.

12:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Magnolia Blossoms"; Fisk Jubilee Singers, Negro choir.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc.

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
4:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Here and There In Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Well, we've finally allowed ourself the treat of visiting Carol Brown's shop in person. It's up on Beacon Hill, so very far from the State House, at 15 Pinckney street . . . right in her apartment. All of which makes it just that much more cozy and comfortable . . . to say nothing of lending an air of leisure to your shopping time. Which, by the way, will probably extend over into the time you'd allowed for something else; but you won't mind, you'll have such fun in just browsing around.

Chuckful of Interesting Things

The place is simply chuckful of interesting materials that were handwoven in Ireland; all pure wool, of course. Some of which has been made up into those woolen ties that men who are really "in the know" are so fond of. Not only because of their obviously mannish appearance, but because they tie so beautifully, and stay put. Which is, in the final analysis, the real test for any tie; just ask any man. These sell for something like $2.50. Then there are small, handy purses (made of the same materials), that have proved quite popular, what with their wearing qualities and zipper opening. These are large enough to hold a few little items that women like to truck around with them, and the idea has brought forth a little "Junior" edition in the way of a weeny-weeny change purse, zipper and all. Just the things for nickels and dimes only . . . so you won't hold up a line at the subway turnstile. We like the pillows that come covered with good-looking woolen material that'll stand the "gaff," and are equipped with zippers. (If you've ever tried to sew a pillow back into its cover, you'll more than appreciate this last trick.)

Yards of Material For Any Purpose

If it's a shawl, either for your knees, your head or your shoulders that you want, there's a grand choice . . . in lovely colors and patterns; both loud and subdued. Or you can buy enough material for a warm skirt, a sports jacket, a topcoat or a whole suit. And you buy from the yards of material on hand, not just a little sample, so you really have a chance to know what it's going to look like when it's made up into a garment! Miss Brown prefers that you visit her shop between 10 and 3 o'clock, or by special appointment at any other hour. And she quaintly hints that the shop is closed on Saturday, if there is any ski-ing. However, from the looks of things just now, Saturday is as open as any other day of the week!

Handkerchiefs That Hit New Low

We know where you can buy handkerchiefs . . . and really cute ones . . . for five cents; one nickel. And they're lawn; we're sure they are! In gay colors, and black and white, brown and white, blue and white, and dubonnet and white. Some have sedate little borders running around them; others have flowered designs. But they're all good looking. Of course they're machine stitched around the edges, but if you insist, you can easily take it out and whip up a little rolled edge for yourself. Five cents while they last . . . at Plotkin Brothers on Boylston Street. And while you're in there do take a look at their new belts. They're made of nothing else but plain burlap, though maybe they call it by a fancier name. Anyhow they're medium width, and they have the trickiest way of fastening. There's a row of big silver hooks (no eyes) running up either side of the ends, and these hooks lace together with little pieces of colored yarn. And the yarn has little felt hearts clinging to the ends. Each belt is all done up with appliqued felt trimming, and the trimming is anything from flowers to strawberries and mushrooms. Or maybe they're toadstools. Anyhow they're pretty cute, and would look well on a sweater or a dark dress that needs a new lease on life anyhow. For $2.25, or thereabouts.

An Evening Gown For Almost a Song

Do you need an evening gown . . . especially if you can get one for a song; or whatever you may wish to call the sum of $12.95 or even $9.95? Then try Francine's Shop, at 378 Boylston Street. Because they have a special group of just such dresses for just such prices now. There's one in changeable taffeta that would do things to a slim brunette, for $9.95. It's a deep reddish purple, or maybe you'd call it a purplish red. But don't let the description scare you; it's really lovely, and there's neither too much of the purple, nor is there too much of the red! The straps over the shoulder go around and end up in halter, criss-cross fashion. And right at the bodice are three big flowers, made of the same material. Then there's a regal looking black velvet gown for $12.95 that has a straight camisole top and shoulder straps, of white metal cloth; just by way of variation. But perhaps you'd prefer the chartreuse satin gown that's made so it comes out a bit over the shoulders, with more or less of a surplice effect, and a bunch of velvet flowers smack in front. For $9.95 but we promise you it looks like a lot more!

J. T.

(A Regular Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Feature.)

Exercise and Play

YMCA

316 Huntington Ave.

BOSTON

Artery

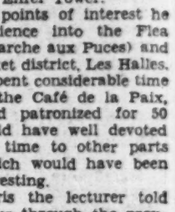
(Continued from Page 9)

any other proposed improvement, Mr. Parker declared.

He warned against the dangerous tendency of looking at traffic problems through a small lens; in other words, proposing to help traffic conditions by a series of small jobs over a considerable length of time, when a solid major construction like the more costly central artery would relieve conditions immediately and provide the groundwork for sound future planning.

DIAMONDS

There can be no finer gift than a beautiful diamond in a platinum or yellow gold setting. See the new fascinating designs.



from $100 up

The E. B. Horn Co.

429 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON

Jewelers for 97 Years

Annual Sale of FINE FURS

Reduced 20%

BUY NOW

Because wholesale costs of skins are higher, are still advancing.

Our Prices Are Reasonable Our Furs DEPENDABLE

Custom Made PERSIAN LAMB $395 up

SPAULDING & RIEDEL INC.

FUR SALON

376 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON

Tel. Kenmore 3870 or 3918

Store-Wide *After-Inventory* SALE

BEGINS MONDAY

offering exceptional values in all types of fall and winter apparel for women, misses and children.

C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE

Symbolic of Quality Since 1909

BOSTON

Tax Study Plan Holds Spotlight On Beacon Hill

The Legislative Week

Members of the Massachusetts Legislature spent four busy days on Beacon Hill this week, conducting numerous hearings, blocking an attempt to saddle the expense of the East Boston vehicular tunnel upon the State and speeding Gov. Charles F. Hurley's special message asking for a commission to study tax and expenditure problems through its first stages.

The House

Action: Received from Governor Hurley his message seeking the establishment of a seven-man special commission to study Massachusetts governmental organization, with a view toward recommending changes for greater efficiency and economy and a more equitable distribution of the tax burden.

Significance: The Governor's action assured passage of the commission proposal, inasmuch as Republicans are already in favor of the study. It follows the unsuccessful work of 1936 commission. On this proposal the Governor is co-operating closely with the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association.

Action: Passed to be engrossed a bill changing the name of the Norfolk Prison Colony to Norfolk Colony.

Significance: This measure is part of the plan of Arthur T. Lyman, state commissioner of correction, to establish Norfolk in the public thought as a rehabilitative unit rather than an ordinary prison. The bill now goes to the Senate.

Action: Accepted adverse committee reports on bills to allow bowling and hunting on Sunday.

Significance: The 1937-38 Legislature evidently is making a determined stand against further liberalization of Sunday laws, which now allow the playing of baseball, football and hockey games on the Sabbath.

The Senate

Action: Accepted, with the House, an adverse committee report on a bill to transfer the cost of operating the East Boston Vehicular Tunnel to the State.

Significance: The tunnel is operated by Boston at an annual deficit of $300,000. Boston wishes the cost to be distributed throughout the State, rather than upon Boston alone.

Action: Accepted an adverse report on a bill to provide a 10 per cent increase in wages to all employees of cities, towns and counties.

Significance: The Senate considered the legislation too burdensome upon the municipalities at this time when economy is being demanded.

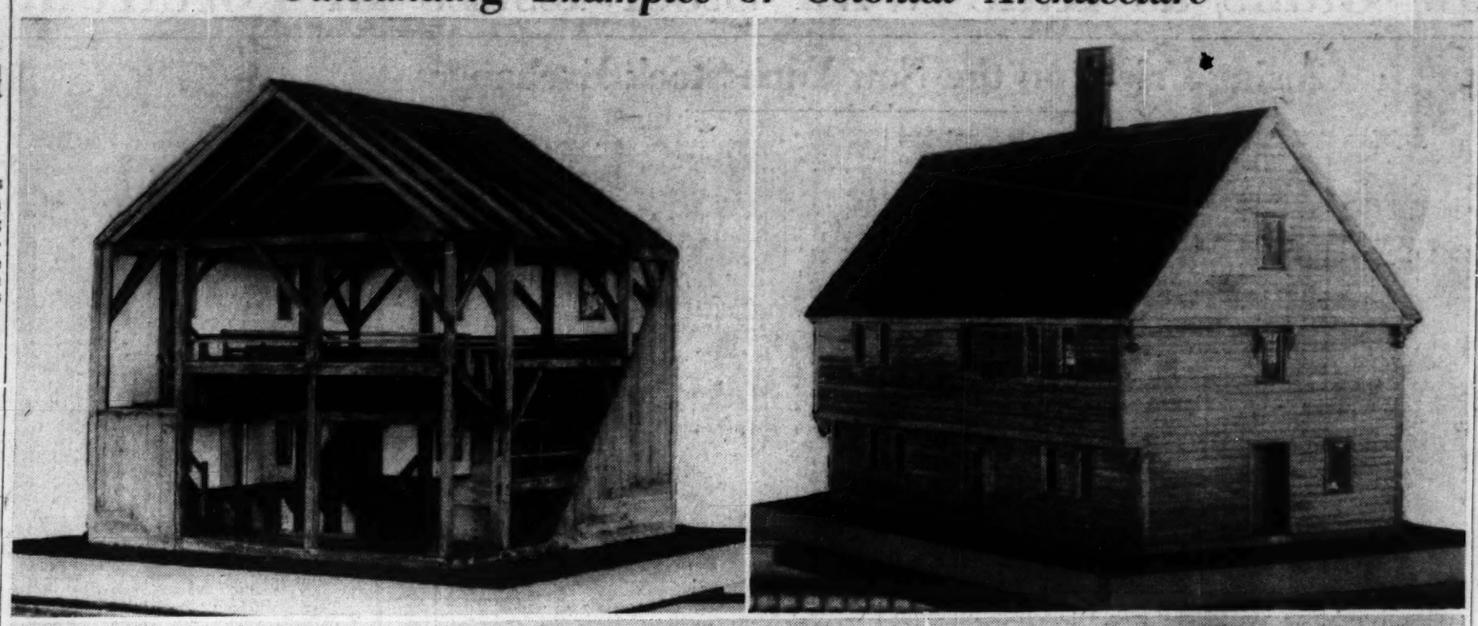
B. U. News Students To Run Paper a Day

Forty upperclassmen of Boston University's department of journalism will be given practical experience in newspaper work when they take over the Feb. 16 edition of the Quincy Patriot-Ledger, it was announced yesterday by Prof. Harry B. Center, head of the journalism department, and John Herbert, managing editor of the Quincy paper. Under the supervision of the regular Ledger staff the student journalists will perform all of th eeditorial tasks connected with the production of the paper.

Besides gathering the news material for the day, the students will try their hand at writing headlines, editing copy, and making up the pages of the paper. Mr. Herbert, a graduate of the Boston University journalism department, is making the experiment possible to give the students practical experience and to let them observe the requirements of a newspaper worker. Journalism students will be excused from their classes the day they work on the paper. The Quincy Patriot-Ledger is celebrating its one hundredth anniversary this year.

CANDO presents 2 SUPER POLISHES "To Brighten up Your Home"
CANDO SILVER POLISH
Safest, quickest, best for family silver since 1865!
CANDO METAL POLISH
"Quick-As-A-Wink" for brass, copper, chromium and porcelain.
At Neighborhood Stores

Outstanding Examples of Colonial Architecture



Models Displayed at the Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design

Top Row, Left to Right—Elder Ballou Meetinghouse, Cumberland, R. I.; Parson Capen House, Topsfield, Mass. Lower Row, Left to Right—Eleazer Arnold House, Lincoln, R. I.; the Wishart House, Norfolk, Princess Anne County, Va.; Wanton-Lyman-Hazard House, Newport, R. I.

Models of Colonial Building Put on Display at Providence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 30—Models of American colonial buildings on exhibition at the Museum of Art of the Rhode Island School of Design are attracting both student and layman to the galleries.

Originally constructed for the classroom for the purpose of illustrating a course given by Prof. Will Taylor, in charge of the Department of Art at Brown University, these models, which are from 21 to 27 inches high, with an average floor plan of about 33 by 20 inches, aroused the interest of the State Tercentenary Commttee, who contributed funds for their further development. They were exhibited in connection with the Tercentenary in various parts of the State.

Complete in every detail, they provide the student with information unobtainable from drawings and photographs, regarding the essential structure of the seventeenth century edifice. The first one constructed in this series was the model of the Eleazer Arnold House at Lincoln, Rhode Island. Leaving the exterior wall off one side, to permit thorough examination of the interior structure and a study of all joints, this first model produced such encouraging results that drawings, blueprints and eventually models were made of houses of the same period in other parts of New England and in Virginia, the latter to show the difference between southern and northern architecture.

Follows N. E. Tradition

Characteristic of the early Rhode Island architecture, the Eleazer Arnold House, built in 1687, follows the New England structure with its splayed posts, girts and summers. Because of abundance of lime in the district, the chimney was built big enough to accommodate two fireplaces on the first floor. The model of the Wanton-Lyman-Hazard House at Newport, built about 1700, shows the original structure, without the dormers, and with leaded casements instead of the larger windows.

Rhode Island's seventeenth-century religious architecture is illustrated in the model of the Elder Ballou Meeting House at Cumberland. Although not built until 1740, its style is that of the previous century, and it is one of the earliest Baptist meeting houses in the State. The entire community joined in erecting the building on the James Ballou farm and furnished the elders who occupied the pulpit.

In Topsfield, Mass., Professor Taylor found the original for the model of the Parson Capen House, erected about 1683. This house was built by the Rev. Joseph Capen and is of the central chimney type. The overhang of the second story indicates that the American settler built largely from memory at first, the overhang having been an essential part of the architecture designed for the crowded, narrow streets of the Old World. Pendants on the corners furnish examples of cumbersome carving, as found in stair rails and newel posts of the period. Studding, characteristic of Massachusetts and Connecticut, supports horizontal boarding. Wood sheathes the interior, and the door just off center consists of two or three planks and is studded with nails like Deerfield's "Indian Door."

Southern Influence

Illustrating a more elaborate and highly developed form of dwelling architecture, employing manufactured brick, the model of the Wishart House represents a structure of about 1690, at Norfolk, Va. The Wishart House is of the southern colonial type, having two rooms with an outside chimney at either end. The chimneys, of the style popular with Maryland and Virginia architects, have sloped weatherings covered with tiles. Rapid prosperity brought to Virginia current styles of architecture, furnishings and customs for the English colonists' use.

Professor Taylor has hopes of complete models of communities in New England, for permanent value as study material. The exhibition will continue until Feb. 7.

Art Objects Lent For Worcester's 'Dark Ages' Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 30—The trustees of the Worcester Art Museum announce a loan exhibit of objects from the period known as the Dark Ages, to open to the public on Feb. 20, and to continue until March 21. This event will also mark the installation of mosaics received from the museum's excavations in Antioch, Asia Minor.

On Feb. 19, at 9 p. m., a private view and reception for museum members and guests will take place.

Eleven pavement mosaics ranging in date from the first through the sixth century A. D., will be supplemented by items from the Latin West and the Byzantine East, representing pagan and Christian themes.

Seven illuminated manuscripts from the Pierpont Morgan Library, including the St. Gall manuscript of the ninth century with the Irish book-cover, paintings from the Yale excavations at Dura in Mesopotamia, sculpture, textiles, ivory, carvings, and pieces illustrating the art of the goldsmith and the silversmith in early times, will be shown.

The following have co-operated with the Museum in making the exhibit possible:

Mayor and Council of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss, the Brummer Gallery, the Byzantine Institute, the Cooper Union Museum for the Arts of Decoration, Charles B. Hoyt, Dr. Jacob Hirsch, L'Institute Francais d'Archeologie et d'Art Musuimans of Damascus, Dikran G. Kelekian, H. Kevorkian, Fahim Kouchakji, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Pierpont Morgan Library, Saint Andrew's University in Scotland, the Walters Art Gallery and the Yale Gallery of Fine Arts.

Campaign to Ban Fireworks Marks Gain in Worcester

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 30—The campaign opened in this city two years ago by the Worcester Woman's Club, and latter joined by a score of civic, social and community clubs, to ban the sale of fireworks on the Fourth of July, took a definite step forward yesterday when an announcement was made by the Worcester License Board to the effect that no licenses will be granted this year to dealers in the types of fireworks which have caused the major proportion of Independence Day fatalities and injuries.

After the Worcester Woman's Club started the campaign, the Worcester Safety Council took over its direction, with the support of such organizations as the Rotary, Lions, Kiwanis and Exchange Clubs, the Lake View and Grand View improvement societies, and such group organizations as the Polish-American Citizens League and the Italian-American Civic Club. Although agitation has been going on for two years toward the ultimate banning of fireworks, the organizations concerned only opened their campaign in earnest shortly after last Fourth of July, when police reports showed 200 more cases of fireworks injuries than in any other year in the city's history.

This move by the license board, while held encouraging, does not mean the campaign is nearly finished. In restricting the sale in Worcester to such types of fireworks as have been approved by the safety council, the use of the more dangerous types will be cut down to some extent, but those desiring the banned type can secure them in near-by cities and towns, and the license board or police will have no authority to prevent their use.

The matter of banning the sale of fireworks, when brought before the Worcester aldermen for a hearing recently by the safety council and its supporting organizations, despite the strength shown by the proponents of the measure, was opposed by that body. The chief argument used by those sponsoring the sale of fireworks was that it would cause many merchants to lose hundreds of dollars. Proponents of the ban argued that a large number of fireworks vendors opened stores only for the comparatively few days in July when the sale was permitted.

Pending before the Worcester City Council at present is an Ordinance Committee recommendation for legislation to allow a referendum on a complete fireworks ban at the next city election. This proposal has met with the approval of the aldermen and will be submitted to the council for action Monday night. Indications are that the council will also give its approval to the recommendation.

The Safety Council and its affiliated social and civic organizations will then begin a campaign to win public approval for the proposed ban. The matter of a referendum must be acted on by the General Court, but the sponsors believe that no opposition will be met there.

Thomas E. Babb Jr., one of the Safety Council leaders in the movement against fireworks, stated, "I am confident that fireworks and their growing hazard to children will be eliminated in Worcester if the voters are given a say in the matter. This is not a highbrow movement. Among our most numerous and enthusiastic supporters are organizations representing racial groups in all parts of the city who are especially interested because reports show that most of the fireworks accidents to children result in their respective districts. Many cities have legalized sane Independence Day celebrations. I believe Worcester, if given the opportunity, will do likewise."

All New Hampshire Citizens Urged To Aid in Beautifying Highways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 30—"For us to reach that standard of beauty and comfort that the traveler expects to find along New Hampshire highways means that the highway department must have the co-operation of all New Hampshire," according to Frederick A. Gardner of the New Hampshire highway department. "Beautifying the highways means caring for tracts of land on both sides of the road and this must be done by the owners. The roadside itself may be made beautiful but the effect is lost if adjoining lands are unattractive in appearance.

"Roadside development, or highway beautification, means much more than rushing in, planting trees, scattering shrubs and sowing flower seeds along the roadside. A careful study and plan of each location must be made and in many instances the greatest amount of work to be done to improve the appearance of the highway falls outside the limits of the highway right of way and in such instances co-operation is the only answer.

"The proper development of the roadsides requires a wide variety of treatments to meet the many problems that present themselves during the road construction, and each location calls for a separate solution for its own particular problem. The growing increase in pleasure riding has created a demand for outdoor recreational places. Ugly roadsides have become more noticeable and now there is a demand for a better cleanup of roadsides, following every new highway construction project.

"Since the old shade trees along the highways are the chief assets to many of our rural communities, they should receive proper attention and be kept in a safe condition to protect highway traffic. All dead limbs should be removed annually, as they are injurious to the trees and a menace to pedestrian and motor vehicular traffic.

"The garden clubs throughout the state are now working with the State Highway Department in helping the make the roadsides more attractive. Many plantings of trees, shrubs and vines already have been made. Now, if every othel loyal citizen will fall in line and see if his or her own town co-operates with those now working to clean up the roadsides, New Hampshire will soon be a better State in which to live, and then we shall all be able to hear the tourists say, 'It has certainly been a real pleasure for me to travel through your beautiful State.'"

Sagamore Manufacturing Co.

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Sagamore Manufacturing Co., maker of cotton goods, reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1936, net profit after depreciation of $282,722, equal to $9.99 per share on the 28,295 shares of stock outstanding. This compared with a loss of $112,488 in 1935. Dividends of $141,475, or $5 per share, were paid during the year, and a bonus of $28,978 was paid to employees.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Bremen	Feb. 2 (mid.)	Cherbourg Feb. 8	Feb. 2, 1:00 pm	Feb. 2, 8:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Niagara	Victoria	Feb. 17	Feb. 13, 4:00 pm	Feb. 12, 7:30 pm
Santa Barbara	New York	Jan. 29	Jan. 29, 1:00 pm	Jan. 29, 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Canada	Victoria	Feb. 30	Feb. 15, 4:00 pm	Feb. 15, 7:30 pm

First-class mail for Australia is dispatched via London, taking 35 to 40 days for delivery. There is no second-class mail.

Early Close of Legislature Seen in Hurley Co-operation

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Only 24 days have elapsed since the Massachusetts Legislature convened for its 1937 session. Yet Senators and Representatives are already talking of early prorogation.

Those legislators who served during the 1935-36 sessions wince each time the prorogation dates of those years are mentioned. Not until Aug. 15 did the legislators start homeward in 1935, while in 1936 they were kept working until late the night of July 2.

The smarting legislative whip wielded by Governor Curley, which forced the House and the Senate into reconsideration action and roll calls time after time, was the main cause of the long 1935 and 1936 sessions.

The 1937 General Court, however, has not felt any lashes from Gov. Charles F. Hurley, and is not expecting any, because an air of co-operation pervades the Governor's office and the Legislature.

Without Hitches

It is upon this co-operative basis that many legislators are predicting they will be "out of the trenches" by April 19. If they are successful in their forecasting, they will be the first legislators since the turn of the century to finish their work so early.

Only once since 1900 has a Massachusetts Legislature prorogued in April. In 1927 the General Court laid aside its oratorical tools on April 28. The earliest prorogation after 1832 came in 1842, when the Legislature "closed shop" on March 3.

Most members of the 1937-38 Legislature believe they will complete their work sometime in May, branding the predictions of an April 19 prorogation as too optimistic.

However, a May prorogation will be completely acceptable to the 240 Representatives and 40 Senators. Since 1900, there have been six May closing dates. However, June has been the favorite work-ending month, there having been 12 prorogations in that month since 1900. Legislative work has been prolonged into July five times and into August once in the same period.

G. O. P. Majority

There is considerable reason for early prorogation hopes this year. The House and Senate are in control of fairly sizable Republican majorities. They should be able to retain control on practically any issue.

During the last two years, Democratic legislators have been nearly as numerous as Republicans on Beacon Hill, which resulted in close, drawn out battles on various Curley issues, with the Democratic usually gaining control at the last moment.

When one party has a working control in the House and Senate, shorter sessions are usually in order.

Roll call votes are expected to be cut to a minimum. In 1935, a total of 149 roll calls were engineered in the House, mainly by the minority Democrats. The roll call total went to 189 in 1936. As each roll call of th 240 House members takes at least 20 minutes, such votes consumed approximately 50 legislative hours in 1935 and 63 in 1936. Thus, the slashing of roll calls will eliminate several legislative days this year.

To date, only one roll call has been engineered in the House. Of course, most of the important issues have not yet been reached. Still, the record so far presages well.

Edgar M. Mills

Metal

(Continued from Page 9)

order, for the instrument can go down to a few parts in 100,000,000.

Again, like the landlady whose hash was placed under the spectroscope disclosing the typical ruby red lines of lithium, physicists in the early days of this new study interested Thomas Edison in purchasing a spectroscope. They showed him first how he could always tell the presence of sodium, a chief constituent of table salt, by watching for typical yellow lines, and how other elements, too, had characteristic lines. Some weeks later they went back to him to find out how he was faring with his new tool.

"I junked it," he told his questioners. "I put a chunk of something or other in the arc and there were so many lines popped up, I threw the thing out."

Called Simple to Use

Today the principal lines of all the elements are fairly well known and plotted. In fact, the new tool is so simple to operate, says Dr. Harrison, and Prof. John C. Slater, head of Technology's physics department, "alloys can be analyzed as accurately as with chemical methods, much more rapidly, and by operators with very little training or skill."

Professor Slater in his talk disclosed that new research shows that atoms or ions in metals instead of being held together by valence bonds as in chemical compounds, act like positively ionized atoms floating in a sea of electrons. This accounts for the ductility of some metals, the ability to hammer them or draw them out into wire. In a typical metal there is smooth and continuous distribution of the particles, but in a chemical compound there are bands of energy for which electrons can be found, and other bands which are empty.

Experts present considered Professor Slater's paper of extreme importance to metallurgy, holding that the electron theory is likely to be as useful in the future as thermodynamics (the laws of mechanical reactions or relations of metals to heat) has been in the past.

Lottery Measure In New Hampshire Finds Opposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 30—The proposed New Hampshire lottery is meeting resistance within legislative ranks. An informal poll of the House Ways and Means Committee is understood to have revealed that a majority of its membership is against enactment of the measure now under consideration.

At a public hearing before the committee, the measure was opposed by Ernest Converse, superintendent of the New Hampshire Anti-Saloon League, speaking in a private capacity, and by others, who pointed to the demoralizing effects of legalized lotteries.

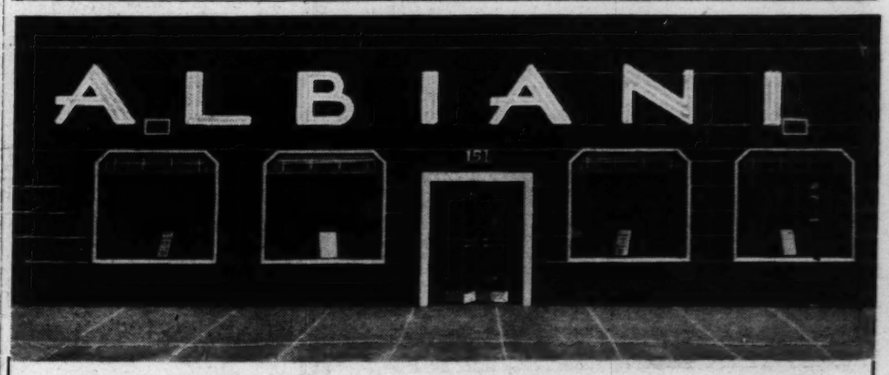
The proponents of the measure declare that its revenue would benefit communities where the sale of tickets was allowed. Communities would be given the right to permit or forbid sale, and those permitting it would be the only ones to receive funds from the drawing. The measure provides that one half of the money would be spent for prizes, and the balance would go to these communities.

Of course some of the money collected would be absorbed by expenses, so that the return to communities in prizes and profit distribution would not equal the amount paid in. Furthermore, it is pointed out that without doubt many of the tickets would be purchased by people unable to afford them.

FINAL CLEARANCE of MISSES' and WOMEN'S SHOES
$3.95
Starting Monday at 11:00 a. m., and lasting just one week, our after-inventory clearance of 1600 pairs of discontinued styles. Every pair from our regular stock—*every pair marked below cost.* Suedes, kids, calfs, fabrics in black, brown, blue, gray, white, etc. Incomplete sizes, but your size in one style or another. Sorry, no phone or mail orders.
47 Temple Pl. Only
BOSTON
THAYER McNEIL

BAILEY'S CLEANSERS & DYERS, INC.
The Bailey Way
More care taken. More attention to small details . . . more experience behind each person who works on your garment.
BAILEY'S Cleansers and Dyers
30 Washburn Street, WATERTOWN
26 West Street BOSTON 608 Beacon Street

WALK-OVER Markdown Sale
Final Reductions on styles that have popular demand all season
Prices Are Now
$4.95 $5.95 $6.95
Which represents additional reductions in many styles. Many patterns to select from but not all sizes in any style.
Walk-Over
BOSTON: 170 Tremont Street—378 Washington Street
ROXBURY: 2359 Washington Street



Celebrating the 1st Anniversary of our CAFETERIA at 151 HUNTINGTON AVENUE Next to Mechanics Building

MONITOR READERS—We appreciate the patronage you have given our new Cafeteria at 151 Huntington Avenue since its opening on January 2, 1936. Your response to our Monitor advertising has played a big part in its success. We shall continue the policy that meets your approval—high quality food at moderate prices.

8 OTHER CAFETERIAS IN BOSTON

Listed Stock Quotations

Stocks Show Gains as Rule With Steel Issues in Forefront

Commodity and Money Markets

Steels Advance Sharply; Motor Issues Backward

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—Steels executed another brisk upward flourish in today's stock market but, with the exception of a number of specialties, failed to pull the rest of the list in their wake.

U. S. Steel was again the leader, leaping across 97 to a new six-year peak. At the same time automotive issues were inclined to give ground as the strike deadlock remained unbroken. Prices were somewhat uneven at the close.

Transfers approximated 1,100,000 shares.

Hitler' sspeech before the Reichstag, in which the withdrawal of Germany's signature from the Versailles Peace Treaty was announced, was in line with boardroom expectations and seemed to have no particular effect on stock trends.

U. S. Steel Gains

Share gainers of fractions to around 3 points at the best included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, Crucible, National Steel, Allegheny Steel, Wheeling Steel, Gulf States Steel, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Pittsburgh United, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, American Locomotive, Skelly Oil, Union Oil of California, Southern Railway and Goodyear.

Backward were U. S. Rubber, International Harvester, Standard Oil of N. J., Western Union, Consolidated Edison, Anaconda, N. Y. Central, American Can, du Pont, Paramount, General Motors and Chrysler.

J. I. Case enjoyed one of its periodical flurries, advancing about 7 points at its top.

While Wall Street continued of the opinion the General Motors wrangle will be settled soon, support for automotive issues was much more timid than in the two preceding sessions.

The adverse decision of the New York Federal District Court in the Electric Bond & Share case, ordering this company and its subsidiaries to register with the SEC, failed to disrupt utilities to any great extent. It was realized the suit ultimately will have to be passed upon by the Supreme Court.

Bonds Lose Ground

A decline in United States Government obligations continued today and influenced high-grade corporation bonds.

The government list showed losses ranging to 7-32 at one time. Corporate issues gave ground grudgingly, with many picking up small gains.

Washington reports that federal authorities still were considering another boost in reserve requirements of member banks of the reserve system gave impetus to selling, bond traders said.

American Telephone 3¼s, Goodyear 5s, National Dairy 3¾s and Western Union 5s were among issues down slightly to nearly a point.

Moderate gains were recorded for Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3⅛s, Bethlehem Steel 4¼s and International Hydro Electric 6s.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—Sharp declines in a few specialties mingled with modest gains in some utilities and industrial shares on the Curb Exchange today.

Singer Manufacturing fell 5 points at one time in a thin market and Newmont Mining was off more than 3. Sherwin Williams dropped about 2. Others off fractions to a point or so included Pan American Airways, United Gas and Wayne Pump.

Electric Bond & Share advanced fractionally despite the government victory in a federal district court here in a suit to force the company to register with the SEC under the public utility act of 1935. Most power shares, however, tended a little lower.

Car Loadings Drop 4.3 P. C. in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported loadings of revenue freight for the week ending last Saturday totaled 670,376 cars.

This was a decrease of 29,862 cars, or 4.3 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 85,739, or 14.7 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 114,848, or 20.7 per cent, compared with two years ago.

The week's loadings of various classifications, giving comparisons with preceding week, and corresponding week a year ago, follow:

	This Wk.	Last Wk.	Incr. Over — Yr. Ago
Miscel. freight	261,838	†13,208	53,836
Less-than-carlot merchandise	158,937	†2,342	14,756
Coal	184,833	†6,216	7,283
Grain and grain products	30,101	†2,034	990
Livestock	12,876	†2,957	342
Forest products	30,631	†1,289	2,323
Ore	9,082	†2,075	3,741
Coke	12,138	259	2,466

†Decrease.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	New York Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
March	12.84	12.85	12.80	12.84	+.05
May	12.65	12.68	12.62	12.68	+.07
July	12.47	12.50	12.46	12.50	+.06
October	11.93	11.96	11.93	11.94	+.01
December	11.89	11.91	11.87	11.87	—.01

Tone at close steady.

	Liverpool Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
March	7.10	7.15	7.10	7.14	+.09
May	7.08	7.13	7.07	7.11	+.08
July	6.99	7.07	6.99	7.05	+.10
October	6.80	6.87	6.80	6.85	...

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—Wool top futures closed quiet, 5 lower to 5 higher.

	High	Low	Last
March	113.0	113.0	112.5b
July	113.0	113.0	113.0n
October			

bBid; nNominal.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy

CHICAGO — Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad reports for year ended Dec. 31, 1936, net income of $5,157,164 after taxes and charges, equal to $3.01 a share on 1,708,391 shares, against $1,842,844, or $1.07 a share in 1935.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1937 High	1937 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Jan. 30	Last Jan. 29
67	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	65⅞	65¼	65¾	65½
18⅝	15	Adams Express (.55b)	18	17	18	18
36	33½	Addressograph (1)	34½	34⅛	34⅛	...
4⅝	3⅝	Advance Rumley	4½	4	4	4⅛
90½	75	Air Reduction (1†)	78½	78½	78½	78½
15⅛	14⅜	Alaska Juneau (.60†)	14¾	14½	14⅝	14⅝
4¾	4	Allegheny Corp (h)	4	4	4	3¾
49⅜	43⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	46	46	46	48¾
103⅝	43¾	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	43¾	43¾	43¾	...
47½	42½	Alleghany Pr Pf (h)	41½	41⅛	41½	42
38⅝	36½	Allegheny Steel (1.60)	40½	38¼	40½	38⅝
238⅝	225	Allied Chem (6)	236	235	236	235
33½	30⅝	Allied Mills (¾b)	31⅛	31½	31½	30⅝
17¾	16⅛	Allied Stores	17	16⅝	16⅝	16⅞
83½	76	Allis Chalmers (1½†)	78	77¾	78	77¾
39¾	30½	Alpha Port Cem (1)	39¼	39⅛	38½	39½
8¼	4⅞	Amal Leather (3)	7½	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
110⅞	101	Amerada (2)	107¾	107	107	107⅛
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (4b)	95⅛	95⅛	95⅝	95
41⅝	38⅝	Am Bank Note (1†)	39¼	39	39⅛	39
121	109⅝	Am Can (4†)	109	107½	108	108¼
170½	168	Am Can pf (7)	168	168	168	169¾
64½	56	Am Car & Fdry	64½	64⅛	65½	63½
105½	101	Am Chicl pf (4½)	102	101	102	101
36	36	Am Coal (4)	36	36	36	...
16⅝	13⅜	Am Colortype	16¾	16	16¾	15⅝
33⅜	29¼	Am Crystal Sug (½b)	32¾	32	32	33½
13¼	8½	Am Encaustic T	13	12¾	12⅞	12¾
13⅜	7¼	Am & For Pow	12⅜	11⅞	12¼	12
68⅞	58⅞	Am & For Pow pf	64	62½	64	64
58⅞	49	Am & For Pow 5	53	53	53	55¼
38½	20¼	Am & For Pw 3pf	33½	32½	33½	32½
20½	18	Am Hawaiian (1)	20½	20½	20½	20½
9¼	6½	Am Hide & L	8	7¾	7¾	8
4½	2½	Am Ice	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
25⅝	17⅛	Am Ice pf (2)	24⅝	24½	24½	24¾
53⅞	43	Am Locomotive	53⅞	51	53⅞	51
119½	114	Am Loco pf (3)	119½	119⅛	119½	119
25¼	22¾	Am Mach & Fy (1†)	23½	23½	23½	...
65¾	50¼	Am Metal	60½	60¼	60½	59¾
16½	11⅞	Am Power & Lt	14⅛	13¾	13⅞	13¾
72½	67¼	Am P&L 5% pf (5)	67⅞	66⅝	67⅝	67
87½	79	Am P&L 6% pf (6)	81½	80½	81½	80½
28¼	24½	Am Radiator (.80†)	29	28⅝	29	28⅝
35¾	33⅛	Am Rolling Mill (1.20†)	35	34⅝	35	34¾
34¾	32	Am Safety Razor (2†)	35⅛	34⅝	35⅛	34⅛
45	41	Am Shipbuilding (2)	44	42¾	44	43
98½	90½	Am Smelt & Ref (3)	90⅛	90	90⅛	89⅝
73¼	59¼	Am Steel Fdries (1b)	69	68	68⅝	68¼
54⅞	53	Am Sugar Ref (2)	53	52¾	53⅛	53
25⅞	23¾	Am Sum Tobacco (1†)	25⅝	24⅜	24⅝	24⅜
187	181¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	183½	183	183½	182⅞
99	93¾	Am Tobacco (5)	99	99	99	...
99¾	95¼	Am Tobacco B (5)	99½	99½	99½	98¾
29½	25¼	Am Wat W & E (.40b)	28⅛	25½	26½	25⅝
14⅝	9⅝	Am Woolen	13½	13⅛	13⅜	13⅝
79	64	Am Woolen pf (4)	75	74¾	74¾	73½
1⅜	1¼	Am Writ Pap (h)	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
8¼	6¾	Am Wr P pf (h)	7¾	7⅝	7½	7⅝
9	6¾	Am Zinc Lead&S	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
57½	52⅜	Anaconda Cop (1†)	53¼	52¾	53⅛	53⅛
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.60)	23⅞	23⅛	23⅝	23¼
108½	106	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	108	108	108	108
10	5½	A P W Paper	8½	8⅛	8⅛	8⅜
10½	7	Armour Ill (.15b)	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	9¼
64	59½	Armstrong Cork (1½)	65¼	60¼	65¼	65½
17⅜	15¼	Artloom Corp	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	16½
22⅝	19⅛	Asso Dry Goos	20	20	20	20
75⅝	69½	Atchison T&SF (2b)	73½	72⅝	73½	72⅜
48⅝	44⅛	Atl Coast Line (1b)	47¼	47	47¼	46⅞
33	30	Auburn Auto	33	31½	32½	30½
8¾	7⅛	Austin Nichols	8¾	8¼	8¾	8
45	39¼	Austin Nichols A	48½	44½	48½	43
9¼	6¾	Aviation Corp Del	8¼	8⅛	8¼	8¼

—B—

11¼	8	Baldwin Loco (h)	11¼	10⅝	10⅞	11
101	66¾	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	106½	106½	106½	101
8⅞	7¼	Baldwin Asd (h)	9½	9⅛	9¼	9¼
23¾	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	23¾	22⅜	23¾	22¼
38¼	33⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	35¾	35½	38¾	35½
43	41	Bangor & Aroos (2½)	44	44	44	43
106½	105	Bangor & A pf (6)	106½	106¾	106½	106¼
34½	26½	Barnsdall A (.10b)	34	33¼	34	33½
20¼	17⅝	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	19¼	19	19¼	19⅛
40½	40½	Barker Bros pf (n)	40½	40½	40½	...
14¾	13	Belding Hem (1)	13¾	13¾	13¾	13⅝
28¼	25	Bendix Aviation (1½b)	27⅜	26¾	27⅜	27¼
23¾	22	Beneficial Ind Ln (45b)	22	22	22	21
81	73	Beth Steel (1½b)	83¼	81⅝	83	81⅝
127¾	115	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	127	127	127	127
38	33¼	Black & Decker (¼)	37¼	37	37	37
26⅜	22¾	Blaw Knox (.80)	28	25¾	26	25¼
39	33⅜	Boeing Airplane	38⅜	37½	37½	38
45	41	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	45	45	45	44½
28	26¼	Borden (1.60)	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
80¾	72¼	Borg Warner (4)	80	80	80	79⅝
4½	3¾	Botany A pf (h)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
20⅜	16¾	Bridgeport Brass (.40†)	19½	19⅛	19½	19⅛
57½	51¼	Briggs Mfg (2†)	56	55¾	55¾	56
49¾	48	Briggs & Strat (3)	48½	48¼	48½	48¾
47	42½	Bristol Myers (2.40†)	46¾	46½	46⅞	46½
53	49½	Brooklyn Man T (4)	49¾	49¾	49¾	50
8	2⅜	Brooklyn Queens	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅛
52¾	48½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	50	49½	50	50
24½	20¼	Brunswick Balke	24⅜	23⅞	24½	23½
24	20	Bucyrus Erie	24	23⅞	24	23⅞
14⅜	12¼	Budd Mfg	13	12⅞	13	13⅛
11¼	9½	Budd Wheel (.20b)	10¾	10¼	10¼	10⅝
45¼	34¾	Bullard (1¾b)	42	41¾	41¾	42
58	51	Bulova Watch	58	58	58	58
35	31⅜	Burroughs Add (.80†)	33½	33¼	33½	33⅜
11½	7½	Bush Term (h)	11¾	11⅜	11½	11⅜
37½	27	Bush Term deb (h)	38¼	37	38⅜	36½
41	24¼	Bush T Bldgs pf ct (h)	46	42	45	41
13½	12½	Butler (.60†)	15	14¾	15	14⅞
31	23¼	Butler pf (1½)	31	30½	31	...
8⅞	5⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc (.05b)	7	6⅝	6⅞	7
33	27¾	Byers	30⅜	29¼	30	30½
91	84	Byers pf	87	87	87	86¾
30½	27	Byron Jackson (†)	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	28¼

—C—

46½	42¾	Calif Packing (2)	47	46⅞	47	46¾
3¼	2⅜	Callahan Z & L	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
20½	15¼	Calumet & Hecla (¾b)	17¼	17	17¼	17
33⅞	22¼	Campbell W&C (2†)	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33¼
32½	27½	Canada Dry	30	29⅝	29⅝	30¼
16¾	14½	Canadian Pacific	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜
18	15	Capital Admn (1)	16½	16	16⅛	...
8¼	7	Carriers & Gen (.35a)	8	7⅞	8	7⅞
163¾	138	Case Thresh (4)	160	158	160	152¾
129¾	124¾	Case Thresh pf (7)	127½	126½	126½	127½
98	85½	Caterpillar Trac (2†)	99	99	99	98
31⅜	26⅝	Celanese Corp (1½b)	30½	30¼	30½	30⅛
40¾	36½	Celotex Co	42½	40¾	40¾	40¾
82½	79	Celotex Co pf (5g)	79	79	79	...
39¼	34½	Central Aguirre (1½†)	34¾	34⅜	34¾	35¼
12⅝	8⅜	Central Foundry	12	11⅞	11⅞	12
41¾	37½	Central RR of NJ	38	38	38	68
75¾	67½	Cerro de Pasco (4)	68½	67¾	68½	20⅞
19¾	16¼	Certain-Teed	20¼	20	21⅛	74
76¼	67½	Certain-Teed pf (6)	74	74	74	47½
52¾	35½	Champion P & F (1)	47	46½	47	...
110	109¼	Champion P pf (6)	109½	109	109½	87¼
89¾	85	Chesapeake Corp (3)	86	86	86	64
68¼	64½	Ches & Ohio (2.80†)	64¼	63⅜	63¾	10⅜
11½	9⅜	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	23¼
3⅛	2⅜	Chi & Gt West (h)	2¾	2⅝	2¾	15⅝
16¾	13⅜	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	15⅝	15	15	31½
32	30¾	Chi Mail Order (1½†)	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝	2¼
2½	2	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2½	2	2	5½
5⅞	4¾	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	4½
4¾	3½	Chi & N'western (h)	4¼	4	4	13⅜
15½	11½	Chi & N'west pf (h)	13⅞	13¼	13⅞	7¼
32½	23	Chi Pneu Tool	30	29¾	30	2⅜
4	2¼	Chi Ry I & P (h)	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	18½
8½	6⅞	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	7¼	7⅛	7¼	...
15⅜	12½	Childs Company	14	14	14	14¼
124½	110⅜	Chrysler (12b)	123¼	121½	123¼	123
20¼	18⅞	City Ice & Fuel (2)	20	19¼	20	...
10⅜	9	City Stores	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	9¾
38⅛	32½	Clark Equipment (1.60†)	36	35⅛	35½	35½
37¾	35	Cleve Graph Br (2)	37	36¼	37	36⅝
90½	78	Cluett Peabody (3)	87	87	87	87
129	119	Cluett Bbdy pf (7)	129	129	129	...
133	122½	Coca Cola (2†)	129¼	129¼	129¼	129¼
21⅜	19½	Colgate-Palm-P (½†)	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	19⅞
61½	56	Collins & Aikman (2†)	61	60⅛	61	61⅞
113½	110½	Collins & A pf (7)	111½	111⅛	111½	...
47¾	44⅞	Colo Fuel & Iron	46¾	46½	46¾	46¾
24¾	21	Colo & Southern	22	22	22	22
20¾	17⅝	Columbia Gas (.40b)	18	17⅜	18	17¾
96½	92	Columbia C pf B (5)	92	92	92	92
39½	34¾	Columbia Pic vtc (1§)	38¼	36¼	36¼	36⅝
46¾	42	Columbia P pf (2¾)	44½	44½	44¼	44¼
123¾	117½	Columbian C vtc (4†)	120¼	120¼	120¼	121½
69¼	65⅝	Comm Credit (4)	65¼	65¼	65¼	65
80¾	73½	Comm Inv Tr (4†)	76½	76½	76½	76
22⅛	23½	Contrapuntal	23½	23½¼	23⅜	23¾
21¼	18⅛	Comm Solvents (.60†)	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	19½
4⅞	3⅜	Comwith & So	3⅜	2⅝	3⅜	3⅜
75⅝	69	Comwith & S pf (3)	69	68	69	67½
17½	13¾	Conde Nast Pub	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	17
41⅛	36¾	Congoleum Nairn (1.60†)	40¼	39¾	39¾	40¼
89¼	89¼	Consol Cig ppf ww (6½)	89¼	89¼	89¼	...
10	8¾	Consol Coal vtc	8¾	8½	8½	8¾
5¾	5	Consol Film Ind	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
19⅝	15¾	Consol Film Ind pf (2g)	17	17	17	17
49⅞	43⅝	Consol Ed NY (2†)	46¼	45⅞	46	46½
108	106	Consol Ed NY pf (5)	107½	107½	107½	107¾
12⅝	9¼	Consol Laundries	11¼	11⅛	11¼	11¼
17½	15⅞	Consol Oil (.60†)	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
10⅝	9	Consol Rys Cu pf	9¾	9½	9¾	9¼
1⅛	⅞	Consol Textile (h)	1¼	1	1	1
29¾	20⅝	Continer n (1.20)	29	28½	28	28½
37¾	29	Cont Baking A	34½	34	34	34½
5¼	3	Cont Baking B	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4⅝
69½	61⅛	Cont Can (2†)	62	61¼	62	61½
25¾	20½	Cont Dis Fibre (2)	25	25	25	24⅞
42¾	39⅛	Cont Insurance (1.60)	41⅜	41	41	41⅞
3⅝	2⅜	Cont Motors	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
45¼	42¼	Cont Oil (1†)	44½	43⅞	44½	44½
25	22⅝	Cont Steel (1)	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	23⅝
73¼	63⅞	Corn Exchange (3)	72	71¼	72	71
71¼	67	Corn Products (3†)	70	69¾	70	69
8	6	Coty	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	6¾
54¾	46	Crane Co	53½	52½	52½	51⅞
37	35¾	Cream of Wheat (2†)	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝	...
21⅜	21⅜	Crosley Radio (1¼b)	25	25	25	25½
93	74¼	Crown Cork & S (3)	92⅝	90¾	92	91½
110½	110¼	Crown W Pep 1pf (1¾)	110¼	110¼	110¼	...
24⅝	17	Crown Zeller vtc	23½	22⅞	23	23
69⅝	51	Crucible Steel	69½	68	69½	68½
5	2½	Cuba Co	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3½
17⅜	13⅞	Cuba Ry pf	14⅝	14½	14⅝	14½
14⅜	11½	Cuban Am Sug	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	11¾
127	115¼	Cuban Am Sug pf	110	110	110	...
42¼	39⅜	Cudahy Packing (2½)	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	...
20½	18	Curtis Publishing	19¼	19¼	19¼	19
109½	101⅜	Curtis Pub pf (7)	106½	106¼	106½	106¼
7⅞	6½	Curtiss-Wright	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	7¼
22¼	19⅛	Curtiss-Wright A (.50b)	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21¼
86	80	Cushman 7% (3½)	85	85	85	...

—D—

18½	17	Devega St (1)	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	...
123½	104⅜	Deere & Co	119	117½	119	118
29	28⅛	Deisel W G (1†)	31⅜	28	28	27½
53¼	42½	Del & Hudson	43½	38½	40½	42⅝
19⅜	17½	Del Lack & W	18½	17⅞	18½	18
9¾	7⅞	Denver R G pf (h)	8¼	8	8¼	8⅜
146⅝	144	Detroit Edison (4†)	142	142	142	67
69	61	Devoe & Rly (3†)	67¼	67¼	67¼	29¾
34½	31	Diamond Match (1½†)	34⅜	34	34	34½
40	39¼	Diamond M pf (1½†)	40	40	40	40
28⅜	26	Distillers Cp Seag	28⅞	25⅝	26⅞	35⅞
81	47⅜	Dome Mines (3†)	50⅝	50½	50⅝	50½
77½	69¼	Douglas A	72¾	71⅜	72¼	72
39½	33½	Dresser B (1b)	39¼	38½	38¼	37¾
3¼	2¼	Duluth So Sh pf	2½	2¼	2½	...
17½	15¼	Duplan Silk (1)	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	...
180½	169	du Pont de Nem (6.10e)	172¾	171½	172¾	173

—E—

16⅝	11½	Eastern Roll Mill	13½	13	13½	13½
33½	32⅝	Eaton Mfg (2†)	33½	33⅛	33½	33½
43⅜	38⅝	Ettington Behild	43⅜	42¾	43⅜	43⅜
47⅜	38⅝	Elec Auto-Lite (2.40†)	43	42¾	43	43¾
114	111	Elec Auto-L pf (7)	111⅝	111⅜	111⅝	111⅝
14½	12	Elec Boat (.60c)	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13½
6¾	5½	Elec & Mus Ind (.15b)	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	5⅞
36⅝	31⅞	Elec Pow & Lt	33¼	31⅝	33¼	31⅝
1937 High	1937 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Jan. 30	Last Jan. 29
87	81	El PwdL 6% pf	82½	80½	82½	81½
99½	93	Elec Pow&L pf (8†)	95	93	95	94
44⅛	43½	Elec Sto Battery (3⅝e)	44⅛	41⅝	41⅝	41⅞
3	1¼	Elk Horn Coal (h)	2¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
8	3½	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	7	6¾	6¾	6¾
29	28½	El Paso N Gas (1.60)	27⅝	27	27⅛	27
57½	55½	Endicott Johnson (3)	56½	56½	56½	57
77½	70½	EngineersPS 5pf (10e)	78¾	78¾	78¾	...
9¾	8¾	Equitable Off Eq .15e)	9	9	9	9¾
16½	13⅞	Erie RR	15½	14¾	15	15
30⅝	25¾	Erie RR 1pf	30⅝	28½	28½	27¾
24½	22	Erie RR 2pf	23⅝	23¾	23⅝	...
14½	13⅜	Eureka Vacuum (.80)	13½	13½	13½	13⅜
32½	28½	Evans Products (1†)	30½	30¼	30½	30½
6¾	5	Exchange Buffet	6¾	6½	6¾	6¾

—F—

5¾	3½	Fairbanks Co	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4⅝
28	21½	Fairbanks pf	26¾	25⅝	26½	26½
71⅞	66	Fairbanks Morse (1†)	70	69½	69½	69½
70	59	Fajardo Sugar (3)	63¼	62	63	63
29⅝	25⅝	Fed Lt & Trac	27⅛	27	27¼	27⅛
10⅝	8½	Fed Motor Tr (.40)	10	9⅞	10	9⅞
8¼	5½	Fed Screw W	8¼	7¾	8¼	8
6	4¾	Fed Water Serv	5½	5½	5½	5½
45⅝	42½	Fidelity Ph F In (1.60†)	44	44	44	44½
35	32¾	Firestone T & R (2)	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	34⅛
50½	48⅝	First Nat Stores (2½†)	48⅝	48½	48½	...
44	41	Flintkote Co (1)	43¾	43½	43½	43¼
8¼	6¾	Follansbee B (h)	8¼	7½	8¾	7½
84⅜	47½	Food Mach n (1)	80¼	80¼	80½	80¾
53½	43	Foster-Wheeler	50	49⅝	50	49⅝
52⅜	48	Florence Store (4½e)	53	53	53	53¾
18⅜	14	Francisco Sugar	18	18½	18	18¼
32¼	26¾	Freeport Sulphur	29¼	29½	29½	29½
26	26	Freeport Sulphur pf (6)	28	26	26	26

—G—

5⅝	4⅜	Gabriel Snub A	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	...
106¼	106	Gannett pr pf (6)	106	106	106	106¼
19¼	15½	Gar Wood In (.55b)	19⅜	18¾	18⅝	18⅛
15½	13⅜	Gen Am Inv (¾b)	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝
79	70½	Gen Am Trans (3e)	79	79	79	79
19¼	16¾	Gen Baking (.60†)	17⅝	17½	17½	17¼
152	152	Gen Baking pf (8)	152	152	152	150
13⅝	11	Gen Bronze	13⅞	12	12¼	12¾
28	25⅛	Gen Cable

Business and Industry

Electric Bond Ordered to Register Under 1935 Holding Act

Commerce and Finance

Wheat Price Off In Week; Position Basically Strong

Weekly Grain Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Liquidation of long wheat holdings in all the leading markets was heavy and general the past week, resulting in further declines in prices. At the low point May wheat at Chicago was off 12 cents from the tops of about a month ago, while in the same time Liverpool sold off about 18 cents.

Late in the week there was a respite to the heavy selling, Liverpool scoring a fair upward reaction on the development of a better demand for Argentine wheat in the United Kingdom, and in the local market there was also a moderate upturn, with some covering by shorts, and some reinstatement of long lines. Mills were not specially active.

Argentina Big Factor

Domestic markets as well as those abroad were affected by heavy shipments of Argentine wheat. These heavy shipments were the result of heavy buying by Italy and other continental countries for several months past, but the heavy southern hemisphere export movement, nevertheless, had effect, it being one of the long-standing traditions in the trade that it is difficult to hold prices when the movement from south of the equator is at flush tide.

Argentine shipments of all grains last week totaled 21,600,000 bushels, the largest total for any one week on record. These shipments included 7,477,000 bushels wheat and 10,492,000 bushels corn. The latter included 3,394,000 bushels corn to this country, which was a factor in depressing domestic corn prices, being the largest shipments to this country in any one week so far.

Australia swelled the volume of southern hemisphere exports by shipping 3,535,000 bushels. Recently the Argentine Government raised its estimate of the Argentine corn surplus by 33,000,000 bushels.

On the basis of 25,000,000 bushels wheat shipped from Argentina since the first of the year, Broomhall, the English statistician, figures that country has a surplus of only 124,000,000 bushels remaining. When the needs of Brazil, which are estimated at 40,000,000 bushels are deducted, this leaves only a small surplus to go to Europe outside of what Italy has purchased. The latter country is believed to have contracted for about 50,000,000 bushels from Argentina.

Wallace Estimate Bearish

Considerable selling followed statements by Secretary Wallace, predicting large crops and lower prices the coming season. These remarks particularly affected the new crop wheat deliveries—July and September. With ordinarily normal conditions, a big winter wheat crop is indicated, as the acreage is the largest on record—more than 57,000,000 acres. So far winter conditions are fairly normal, with no present prospects for more than usual winter killing.

Statistically, the position of wheat in this country and Canada continues strong, but not much attention has been given statistics recently. Recent estimates of stocks in all positions made by the Department of Agriculture show a total of 407,000,000 bushels on Jan. 1, against 460,000,000 bushels a year ago. These figures show a comparatively heavy disappearance.

As corn is selling over the price of wheat in many sections, the use of wheat for animal and poultry feed will be heavier than usual. Receipts in this country and also in Canada are extremely light, and the Canadian exports surplus is now figured to be but little more than 100,000,000 bushels.

Oats and rye had sharp declines, but later in the week rye showed more vigorous buying support. Oats statistics are bullish, with rapidly decreasing visible stocks, and extremely small receipts, but the pit market became overbought, and had little support at times owing to the weakness in other grains.

Your Income Tax

This is the fifth of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, explaining the federal income tax.

Personal Exemptions

In addition to the personal exemption of $1000 for single persons and $2500 for married persons living together and for heads of families, a taxpayer is entitled to a credit of $400 for each dependent, defined by income-tax law and regulations as a person under 18 years of age or incapable of self-support because mentally or physically defective. The term "mentally or physically defective" means not only cripples and those mentally defective but persons in ill health and the aged.

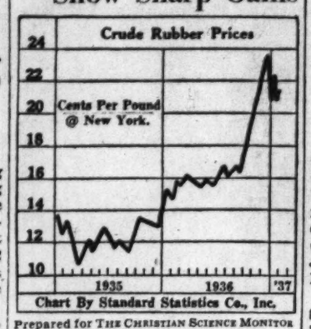
In order to be entitled to the $400 credit, the taxpayer must furnish the dependent his or her chief support. The credit is based upon actual financial dependency and not mere legal dependency. For example, a father whose children receive half or more of their support from a trust fund or other separate source is not entitled to the credit.

Neither relationship nor residence is a factor in the allowance of the $400 credit for a dependent. The taxpayer and the dependent may be residents of different cities. If husband and wife both contribute to the support of a dependent, the $400 credit may be taken by the one contributing the chief support, and may not be divided between them.

A single person who supports in his home an aged mother is entitled not only to the $400 credit for a dependent but also to the personal exemption of $2500 as the head of a family. A widower supporting under similar circumstances a dependent child under 18 years of age also is entitled to the personal exemption of $2500 as the head of a family, plus the $400 credit for a dependent.

Under the Revenue Act of 1936 both the personal exemption and the credit for dependents are required to be pro-rated where the status of the taxpayer changed during the year.

Crude Rubber Prices Show Sharp Gains



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Leading rubber companies recently announced a 6 per cent increase in wholesale and retail tire prices. The move was made to protect profit margins in view of recent sharp advances in crude rubber prices.

Present tire prices are believed to return reasonably satisfactory profit margins on the basis of actual rubber costs charged into operations, figuring average inventory values of rubber bought at lower prices over the past year.

But with current prices above 20 cents a pound, as compared with 16.4 cents last year and only about 12 cents in 1935, another advance in prices later this spring will be required to maintain profit margins.

Radio Sales in 1936 Increase Over 1935 By 2,500,000 Sets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During 1936 over 2,500,000 more radio sets were sold than during the previous year, according to Radio Retailing. The publication's report shows sales of 8,825,000 sets in 1936 against 6,106,800 in 1935.

The greater volume of sales resulted in a 67 per cent increase in retail dollar volume, or $503,025,000 last year as compared with $301,192,480 the year previous. The average price per set increased also, from $49 in 1935 to $57 in 1936.

Table models still constituted the bulk of the business (45 per cent of the total), but there was a noticeable shift in public preference for the higher priced console type which accounted for 38 per cent of last year's sales, as compared with 33 per cent in 1935.

Auto radio sales reached 1,412,000, against 1,125,000 the previous year.

Radio Retailing's analysis includes a table by states showing the saturation in radio receiving sets. The greatest number of radio homes is in New York State, 98.6 per cent of the families owning sets. Rhode Island comes next with 97.6 per cent. Massachusetts and Connecticut close behind with 95.7 per cent and 95.5 per cent respectively. Mississippi is the state with the fewest radio sets, only 38.6 per cent of the families having them. It has the fewest wired homes also, 16.8 per cent of the total, which means that the majority of radios they own are battery sets.

Auto radios in use at the end of 1936 numbered 4,350,000. Based on total car registrations for the year amounting to 24,173,701, 18 per cent of the cars had radios.

Phonograph records, according to the report, still constitute a sizeable business. In 1936 the volume at retail was $15,000,000. Popular disk sales account for 74 per cent of the business, classical get the remaining 26 per cent.

Canadian Bank 1936 Profit Is $2,008,124

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The Bank of Canada reports for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1936, profits of $2,008,124, after all charges, including provision for contingencies and reserves. There were outstanding at end of the year 202,000 shares of $50-par capital stock, of which 102,000 shares were owned by the Government. For the nine months' period ended Dec. 31, 1935, profits were $764,228, after provision for reserves. Stock outstanding at the end of 1935 consisted of 100,000 shares $50-par.

After appropriating from 1936 earnings $294,793 for dividends and $1460 to civil service superannuation and retirement funds, there remained a balance of $1,711,870. Of this amount, $570,624 was transferred to rest fund, and the remaining $1,141,247 transferred to credit of receiver general of Canada, account consolidated revenue fund.

Rise in Newspaper Advertising in Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Retail advertising in newspapers was 4 per cent greater during the week ended Jan. 16 than in the like week in 1936, according to Advertising Age.

Total retail advertising in 72 major cities used for compiling this index, was 16,298,750 lines for the week against 15,667,286 lines for the corresponding week in last year, an increase of 631,464 lines.

Despite the adverse effect of unseasonally mild weather on business generally, retail activity for this year to Jan. 16, is 2.9 per cent ahead of the corresponding period of last year, the publication stated. In the 72 measured cities the 1937 total to date is 42,789,393 lines against 41,581,875 lines in the similar period of 1936.

Copper Consumption Up

NEW YORK—With principal countries reporting periods from nine to twelve months, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics reports deliveries of copper for consumption outside the United States averaged 103,122 tons monthly in 1936 as compared with 101,320 tons monthly average in 1935 and 90,085 tons monthly average in 1934.

Government Wins Utility Test Case In District Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—The contention of the Federal Government that the provisions of the Public Utility Act of 1935 are separable and may stand or fall individually without abrogating the stature, are today upheld by a decision of Judge Julian W. Mack of the United States District Court here.

Judge Mack's decision is seen in government and business quarters as a far-reaching victory for the Franklin D. Roosevelt Administration, since it requires holding companies to register with the Securities and Exchange Commission under section 4-A of the act. Furthermore, they must make full reports of their financial condition and corporate structure under the terms of Section 5.

Provisions Held Separable

The case came before Judge Mack on a cross-complaint filed by the Electric Bond & Share Company and 21 other concerns against the Government, and while the court confined itself to the constitutionality of section 4-A and section 5, thus, in effect, holding that the provisions of the statute were separable, it held these two were valid in the whole under the law. The court thereupon dismissed the plea of the plaintiff companies that it must pass on the whole of the act before judgment could be rendered on individual sections of the law.

While spokesmen for the defendants declined to say what their next move would be, consensus in high quarters was that they would appeal the case to the United States Supreme Court. This was seen as in line with the Administration's policy, which, it was said in these same quarters, was to let the act remain inoperative until the high court had passed on it.

Judge Mack's decision was handed down yesterday and today it is being studied by S. R. Inch, president of the Electric Bond & Share Company, and the concern's lawyers. Meanwhile, Mr. Inch refused to discuss the decision. Persons familiar with the case said, however, they thought the next important step was to study methods of procedure and strategy for a determination of issues upon which Judge Mack had made no ruling.

In the proceedings before Judge Mack the Electric Bond & Share Company and the other defendants stressed that the registration demanded by the act would deprive them of the right to question in the courts the validity of other sections of the law, whereas the Government held that by failure to register under the statute, these companies had no standing in court.

Defendants' Plea "Erroneous"

Judge Mack held that this plea of the defendants was erroneous and that any doubt regarding their right to contest other provisions of the act had been "clearly dispelled by a rule of the Securities and Exchange Commission."

"This," he said, "permits registration with an express reservation of any constitutional or legal rights and further provides that if such reservation be judicially adjudged invalid, the registration shall be voidable at the option of the registrant."

"It seems clear, and, indeed, does not appear seriously to be contested," Judge Mack said in another part of his decision, "that the registration provisions in and of themselves could constitute a workable, regulatory device through the publicity that may be given the extensive information which registered holding companies must file pursuant to section 5, especially when supplemented by periodical reports pursuant to sections 13-G and 14. . . .

"The mere statement of some of the evil practices engaged in by some public utility holding companies, as found by the Federal Trade Commission in its investigation, upon which, in part, the act is recited to be based, suffices to demonstrate that publicity of that financial information which is now seldom made public will tend to mitigate and perhaps to eliminate at least some of those abuses. Students of public utility holding company regulation have recognized that enforced publicity would materially aid as a corrective measure in eliminating abuses."

The case has been in the courts for more than a year.

Italy Borrows From U. S. to Buy Cotton

NEW YORK (AP)—A credit of $3,500,000 to enable Italian purchase of American cotton has been arranged by the Chase National Bank in cooperation with the United States Export-Import Bank, it is learned.

Other similar credits are under negotiation with the federal institution, it was understood.

The Export-Import Bank recently ruled such short-term credits, up to nine months, do not violate the Johnson Act which makes it unlawful for American citizens to hold obligations, issued after passage of the act, of any government in default to the United States.

The credit was arranged through a number of Italian banks.

Apex Electrical Announces Plans for Overseas Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Apex Electrical Manufacturing Company, one of the country's largest makers of household washers, ironers, vacuum cleaners and electrical refrigerators, has announced completion of arrangements for sale of its products in Europe, Great Britain and the British Dominions, except Canada.

The line will be made in London by a newly formed corporation, Apex-Vactric, Ltd., which has been licensed to use the Apex patents and trade marks, C. G. Frantz, president of the Cleveland corporation, stated.

Success of Pennsylvania Issue Presages More Rail Financing

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—There was interest, surprise, curiosity, and even some incredulity this week in the Street when a when-issued market developed in the new Pennsylvania 3¼ per cent debentures at 108-109½s. There is little basis for comparison. The company's general mortgage 3¾'s due 1970 are selling at 102, to yield about 3.68 per cent, but of course a 15-year maturity is entitled to sell somewhat higher than the long maturity. Nevertheless slide-rule and yield-book wielders appear to think that the issue is scarcely entitled to sell over 100 on a purely yield basis, so that the remaining points are the price offered for the privilege of purchasing Pennsylvania common stock at $50 a share at any time in the next 15 years. At 109 the assumption is that the stock will go to 54½, for the conversion privilege permits exchange of each $1000 bond for 20 shares, so that each point advance in the stock over 50 makes the bond worth $20 more, or 2 points over par.

The size of this premium is taken in the Street to indicate the probability that a number of other convertible bond issues, both railroad and industrial, may follow that of the Pennsylvania. With the New York Central submitting to its stockholders a proposal on March 30 for a similar convertible issue of a slightly larger amount, two of the largest and strongest roads in the country will be setting a fashion which may have an extensive following, particularly if, as many observers anticipate, 1937 may see higher stock prices and lower bond prices. Such an arrangement may help to ease the market for new issues through the pains of readjustment to a downward trend in prices and an upward trend in yields, brought about by generally rising money rates.

Pennsylvania in Lead

If so, this will not be the first time that the Pennsylvania Railroad has led the way in financing. It was Pennsylvania which, about a year ago, broke the coupon rate on railroad bond offerings below the 4 per cent rate for the first time in more than 30 years. A Pennsylvania offering of $50,000,000 of 4¼s in July, 1934, was the first railroad offering after the investment bankers' code became effective. Pennsylvania led railroad financing after the market crash of 1929 with $60,000,000 of debentures in March, 1930. Nine years before that it was a Pennsylvania Railroad offering of 7 per cent bonds to a total of $50,000,000 which inaugurated the era of high-coupon 10- and 15-year maturity railroad offerings. Trends were set by the road in railroad financing during the war, and just after it started. One of the first important railroad issues to be sold after the panic of 1907 was that of the Pennsylvania 40-year consolidated 4s, offered at 96 but opening in the when-issued market at 99.

Another distinguishing mark of the current Pennsylvania financing is that, unlike the proposed New York Central issue, it is not for refunding but is a true new money offering.

Financing through convertible bonds may be stimulated as one of the by-products of the financially unsound surplus tax on undivided profits in the Revenue Act of 1936. Roads and industrial firms reluctant to pay a heavy tax on plowed-in earnings, but also reluctant either to increase fixed charges permanently or to sell stock at present levels, may compromise by convertible bond issues. On the other hand such issues will be handicapped by the fact that national banks are not permitted to buy bonds where the conversion feature is valuable enough to raise the price and lower the yield.

It remains to be seen whether the coupon rate of 3¼ on the new offering will set a fashion. Coupons of 3¾ per cent have been the vogue in railroad financing for about a year now. Among others in 1936 besides Pennsylvania recently offering securities with such coupons have been New York Central, Louisville & Nashville, Southern Pacific and Virginian.

History of Issue

The New York Central offering at this coupon rate last year had an amusing history. Despite an unfortunate experience with the underwriting of an issue of Baltimore & Ohio bonds in the summer of 1934, the RFC lending facilities were offered to New York Central in the fall of 1935 by Jesse Jones, for the refinancing of about $90,000,000 of short-term issues outstanding, at a coupon rate of 4 per cent. Of these the R. F. C. itself held about $27,000,000, which enabled it to put the heat on the road. However, Harold S. Vanderbilt, chairman of the road's executive committee, wrote to Mr. Jones that the road's bankers thought this rate too low.

A rather sharp exchange of notes between Messrs. Vanderbilt and Jones was aired in the press, but the road did not finance. The following spring (1936), however, the road's bankers did the contemplated financing, not at 4 but at 3¾ per cent, the yield on the very highest grade rails having dropped during the interim from about 3.45 per cent to 3.20. Mr. Jones, however, told the press he felt entitled to a blue ribbon or something.

It is assumed by the cynical in the Street that the perpetuation of the RFC by Congress this month until June 30, 1939, was primarily for the purpose of enabling it to go on using the long purse of the Government to offer competition with the bankers in this way, although it was originally set up for emergency purposes—a course roughly paralleling that of the TVA. The railroads, however, do not seem to like the RFC in this role any more than the bankers, and have already paid off most of what they owe it, priding themselves on duplicating their performance in paying off the old War Finance Corporation during the 1920's.

High-grade railroad bonds, in sympathy with Treasuries, have shown considerable weakness in the last fortnight, and are currently selling near their lows for 1937, as may be seen from the following figures taken from the New York Times:

	1937 High	1937 Low	Close Thurs.
Atchison 4s '95	116	113½	114
Norf & West cons 4s '96	122	118⅞	119
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	116¼	114¼	114½
Penna. cons 4s '48	116⅜	115¼	115¼
N. Y. Cent 1st 3½s '97	105	102½	103¼
Mor & Es 1st 3½s 2000	97¼	95⅝	96¾
Louis & Nash Un. 4s '40	109½	107⅛	107⅜

On the other hand, as reported by Homer & Company, Inc., dealers in high-grade rails, in their annual market survey, "The feature of the 1936 market for highest grade rail bonds was the sustained and uninterrupted advance in prices. In no single previous year since the market turned upward in 1932 has there failed to occur at least one technical reaction of some importance. No such setback was witnessed last year.

"During most of the year the active trading and the most spectacular price advances occurred in the long bonds. Most buyers lengthened their maturity qualifications.

Issues Well Taken

"New issues appeared in enormous volume throughout the year and, for the most part, were well taken, especially if they enjoyed the highest quality rating. Two or three times during the year there seemed to be an accumulation on dealers' shelves and prices suffered, but in each instance the great underlying vigor of the market itself took care of the over-supply in a comparatively short time. . . . Many buyers tended to treat issues as high-grades which, the year before, they had considered second-grade, and as a result high-grade prices were achieved by many issues which seemed to lack a high-grade rating."

Federal Revenues Rise $267,127,000 During Half Year

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—The Treasury said today internal revenue levies put $1,864,400,000 in Uncle Sam's cash box during the first half of this fiscal year. This was $267,127,000 more than for the same period a year ago.

The increase, led by sharp gains in income taxes, extended to 56 of the 68 tax classifications. It was attained despite a sharp down-pull on revenues from invalidation of taxes under the Agricultural Adjustment Act. These levies put $68,491,000 in the federal till during the period a year ago.

Returns from individual income taxes climbed $65,516,000 in the six months ending Dec. 31 to $302,892,000. Corporate income tax revenue rose $73,198,000 to $392,149,000.

Liquor tax collections stood at $325,169,000, or $63,617,000 more than last pear; tobacco taxes at $230,647,000, a gain of $34,937,000, and manufacturers' excise levies at $224,749,000, an upturn of $36,295,000.

Miscellaneous taxes, such as levies on telephone calls, admissions, oleomargarine, coconut oil, and firearms, yielded $50,589,000, or $3,730,000 more than last year.

A score of manufacturers' excise and miscellaneous taxes are scheduled to expire next July 1, but President Roosevelt's budget message asked their continuance.

The $1,864,400,000 of internal revenue receipts for the first half of this year was substantially less than half the $5,189,020,000 expected from the levies during the entire fiscal period.

Treasury officials explained they were counting on heavy collections in March to push receipts upward. They said the six months' figures did not indicate the year's estimate was inaccurate.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

A development which has attracted considerable attention in London during recent weeks has been the rapid rise in prices of many raw materials and of commodity securities. The rise in commodity prices has been apparent during most of 1936, but the pace has been getting hotter of late, and during December speculators seemed to have gained control of commodity and commodity share markets.

It is generally agreed that it is inevitable, and desirable, that prices should improve from depression levels as demand increased; but in some cases there is strong criticism of reluctance of committees in control of production to increase supplies fast enough. The two control schemes most under fire are those for rubber and tin.

The Rubber Situation

The rubber restriction scheme was designed, according to its promoters to protect producers from unnecessary cut-throat price cutting during depression in an inelastic market, to limit production in order to avoid building up unwieldy supplies, to iron out fluctuations in the commodity price.

At the beginning of 1936 rubber was 6½d a lb; at the beginning of October, 1936, just under 8d a lb; at the beginning of 1937 10½d a lb. Apologists for restriction say this last rapid rise was quite unnecessary, was produced only by the headlong rashness of consumers in trying to replace stocks at an unfortunate moment. Stocks outside regulated areas are equal to about 5 months supply, and increased supplies are on their way from the East.

Yet consumers can hardly be blamed for trying to preserve a margin of safety, particularly when rearmament preempts an increasing part of supplies in so many commodities. Managers of the production control are advised by a council of consumers; a premium on rubber for immediate delivery is hardly an advertisement for their skill in adjusting supply to demand. It does not excuse them to say that if only consumers had queued themselves up in orderly manner, speculators would not have gained control over the market.

Tin Restriction Eased

The tin restrictors produced a similar situation during 1935, and had spot tin at a premium over tin for forward delivery. The volume of criticism to which the control was subjected made it seem slightly uncertain during 1936 whether the restriction scheme would be renewed at its scheduled expiry date, the end of December, particularly since the Siamese and other high cost producers not in the scheme were demanding blackmail conditions for their adherence to the rules.

The price of tin fell from £218 per ton at the beginning of the year to £202 at the beginning of October. But the scheme has been renewed, on what appear to be slightly more liberal terms, and the price of tin is back to £229 per ton. It is still believed that existing low-cost producers could meet world demand at £100 to £150 a ton, and make a profit on it.

Under the new arrangement, decisions on operation of the restriction may be made by a majority vote, which may give power to the low-cost producers of Malaya, Nigeria, and the Dutch East Indies. And the standard tonnages are increased from a total of 165,650 tons under the dead scheme to 199,850 under the new. But this increase is in part the result of the successful blackmail practised by Siam, the Belgian Congo and French Indo-China, who have been bought into the fold with standard tonnages which permit them to export much more than in the past. The Belgian Congo is even permitted to carry forward any deficiency from one year to the next; and Siam and Indo-China have been promised a minimum export quota of 60 per cent of standard tonnage.

Result of Rising Prices

If demand continues to rise, the larger concessions to high-cost producers may not handicap the consumer more than under the old scheme. But past experience has always been that rising prices bring into action more and more high-cost producers, at standard tonnages which bear a much higher production to possible output than for the low-cost producers. In some cases standard tongues are in excess of capacity. When demand begins to fall, the greater weight given to the high-cost men will strengthen their fight for maintained prices, for production cuts at the expense of the cheaper men. The consumer will just have to hope that the latter will maintain a voting control, and will prefer to keep prices down to a more reasonable level.

Rising prices for primary products are not all disadvantage for a country like Great Britain, since they imply a rapid recovery in the primary production countries, which are some of the best markets for British manufactured exports. A relaxation of trade restrictions coming at this point would help to spread recovery geographically and would reduce the danger of inflationary tendencies in Great Britain.

An appeal meant for our address has come from Denmark, one of the chief sufferers from our restrictions on imports of foreign foodstuffs. Denmark responded willingly to the movement in the Scandinavian countries toward closer economic relations with each other, both for their economic merits and to strengthen political resistance against both Fascist and Communist countries. But for the movement to spread far it must be taken up by Britain; and unfortunately it seems that our ears are still deaf.

Shipbuilding Improves

That, despite continuing restrictions, international trade has not been entirely laggard in recovery is shown by the continuous rise in freight rates, particularly on the homeward bound Mediterranean, Bay, and South American routes, and in the Australian trade. The index compiled by the Economist shows a rise from 82.3 for December, 1935, to 110.2 for December, 1936, with 1913 as base year. The margin between supply and demand has been narrowed both by reviving trade, and by scrapping tonnage in past years.

Better conditions are spreading into the shipbuilding industry. According to Lloyds Register, tonnage in hand at the end of September was 929,000 compared with 531,000 a year earlier. Gross tonnage under construction abroad rose from 667,000 to 1,183,000.

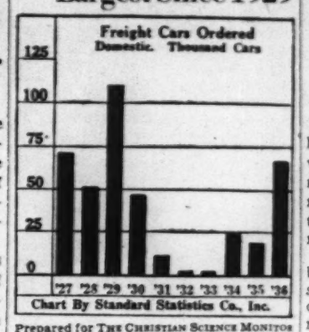
One of the less satisfactory developments is that demand for ships for sale or register abroad was only 5.1 per cent of tonnage under construction at the end of September, 1936, against 21 per cent for 1935. This change is in part the result of direct and indirect subsidies for foreign yards.

Thus a number of British firms have found it cheaper to have ships built in German yards and so use up their balances of reichsmarks in Germany which otherwise they could not transfer. Partial compensation for British yards for losses of foreign orders comes in the shape of a rapidly growing naval demand. Keels already laid for two 35,000-ton battleships are to be followed by two more of the same, and innumerable smaller craft.

Belding Heminway Company

NEW YORK—Preliminary statement of Belding Heminway Co. (silk manufacturers) for year ended Dec. 31, 1936, shows net profit of $563,095 after depreciation, federal income taxes, etc., equivalent to $1.21 a share on 465,032 no-par shares of capital stock. This compares with $542,536 or $1.16 a share in 1935.

Freight Car Orders Largest Since 1929



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

During the peak railroad traffic period last year, stored surpluses of locomotives and freight cars in serviceable condition left only a slight margin over actual needs. Although the boom in equipment ordering got a fair start last year, most of these orders were placed in the final two months.

Heavy additional orders are in prospect for later 1937 delivery, assuring sharply increased operations by the equipment companies through the year. Freight car orders may reach 100,000, as compared with 68,341 last year, and 21,230 in 1935.

Premier of Quebec Plans a Conference To Help Pulp Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—A congress of all those interested in the pulp and paper industry to assist in drawing up laws that will be "fair and honest and protect everybody concerned" is being planned by the Government of Quebec province, Premier Maurice Duplessis told members of Canadian Pulp and Paper Association.

Premier Duplessis promised protection to outside capital that has come into the province and expressed the hope that more capital will come here, particularly from from Great Britain. At present, he pointed out, about 60 per cent of the capital in the paper industry comes from the United States.

"All honest capital, referring especially to that from outside the country, will be well protected. I give you my word," said the Premier.

The Premier said his government will not allow any new paper and pulp mills to be built until all those now constructed, including the mills at present closed down, are fully occupied. He stated that his government would not unduly interfere with business, declaring, "I don't believe in daily government interference in private enterprise."

Maintaining that forestry conditions in Quebec at present are serious, Mr. Duplessis said steps must be taken to protect the province's forest reserves.

January Canadian Financing Highest In Last Five Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Provincial and municipal financing by the Canadian Government during January totaled $196,006,500, the largest January financing in the last five years, according to Wood, Gundy & Co.

In 1936 the total was $143,508,314. Of the 1937 January financing, all but $456,500 was for refunding purposes. Financing for the month was made up chiefly of a Dominion of Canada issue of $35,000,000 of seven-year bonds placed in the New York market, and $50,000,000 of 30-year bonds, also sold in New York. Distributed internally were $55,000,000 of Government Treasury bills, and for the Canadian Railway account $15,500,000 of seven-year bonds and $20,000,000 of 15-year bonds. Ontario was the only provincial borrower with a refunding issue of $20,000,000, which was placed in the Canadian market.

Corporate financing in Canada during January totaled $10,225,000, as compared with $20,032,800 in January of 1936.

Investment Bankers To Work With SEC

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Investment Bankers Conference, Inc., composed of 1700 investment bankers and security dealers in all parts of the country, announced that it had taken steps to perfect co-operation with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The announcement was made at the conclusion of the conference's annual meeting, at which the following officers were elected: B. Howell Griswold Jr. of Baltimore, Md., chairman; Francis A. Bonner, Chicago, vice-chairman; Sydney P. Clark, Philadelphia, treasurer; Wallace H. Fulton, Washington, director.

The session was closed to newspapermen and attending members bound to secrecy. Even talks made by Securities Commissioners George C. Mathews and William O. Douglas, at a luncheon where co-operation was discussed, were "off the record." The commissioners substituted for James M. Landis, commission chairman, who was unable to be present.

Economy Grocery Stores

Both sales and net income of the Economy Grocery Stores Corporation for the six months to Jan. 2, 1937, the first half of the company's fiscal year, set new records for any like period. Net income was $138,792 after all charges, including taxes and depreciation, equal to $1.15 a share on 120,000 common shares. This compares with net for the six months to Dec. 28, 1935, of $85,700, or 71 cents a share. Sales for the six months to Jan. 2, 1937, amounted to $9,740,517, compared with $8,961,129 the previous year, an increase of $779,388, or 8.7 per cent.

Retail Business Up 8 to 12 P. C. Above 1936 Week

NEW YORK — The retail trade has been confused during the past week both by spreading floods and more involved labor entanglements, resulting in an undecided trend in the trade, according to the weekly report by Dun & Bradstreet.

Hesitation in some distributive branches, because of the prolonged spell of adverse weather, was not accompanied by any indication of a relaxation of interest in consumer channels, continues the survey.

Winter Goods Quiet

"Sales of winter goods," says the report, "failed to reach the anticipated totals, both men's and women's heavy apparel moving slowly. Clearances of fur garments were well patronized, as many items were offered under replacement cost. Women's and children's dresses, men's furnishings, work clothing, and shoes were in steady demand. Final week of January "white" sales left many retailers with empty shelves. Midwinter furniture promotions made an auspicious start, with little resistance noted to the higher prices.

"Temporary curtailment of retail trade progress was spread over so many districts this week by unchecked flood waters, unsettled labor strikes, and recurrent storms that reports of a rise in sales from the preceding period were in the minority. Complete absence of activity in some areas and a decline on the year's comparative in others lowered the estimated gain in retail volume for the country, as a whole, to 8 to 12 per cent over the corresponding 1936 week.

"The best showing was made by the New England States and the East, the increase for the former amounting to 16 to 20 per cent and for the latter to 12 to 18 per cent.

"Leading industrial centers showed but slight ill-effects from the existing strikes, but," says the report, "with business at a standstill in the Ohio River Valley, retail sales in the Middle West had difficulty in exceeding last year's by 6 to 10 per cent. For the Northwest the margin was unchanged at 8 to 12 per cent, winter goods bolstering volume.

"Despite extreme warmness and constant rain, the advantage for the South was widened to 12 to 16 per cent. Sleet, storms, and flood threats narrowed the spread for the Southwest to 10 to 15 per cent. Another cold spell and the maritime strike lowered the Pacific Coast gain to 4 to 8 per cent.

Wholesale Trade Slows

"After the rush of the two weeks preceding, a more leisurely pace was adopted by most of the principal wholesale markets, but volume exceeded the 1936 period by 15 to 20 per cent. Buying in many of the women's wear branches was slowed but slightly, the difficulty of obtaining prompt deliveries as the season advances spurring retailers to cover their requirements adequately.

"Suits were somewhat more favored than coats, with dresses decidedly in the foreground. Demand for seasonable merchandise leveled off, but rush orders from flood relief workers to wholesalers in less maroond districts practically cleared stocks of blankets, bedding, children's apparel, work clothing and shoes," concludes the report.

British Columbia Lumber Output Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Lumber production in British Columbia topped the 3,000,000,000-foot mark for the third time in history in 1936, according to figures issued by the Provincial Forestry Department here.

The output of British Columbia's forests in the year was 3,020,773,194 board feet, close to the all-time record in 1929 of 3,206,905,466 feet.

During the low point of the depression production sank to 1,611,458,461 feet in 1932.

A total of 1,042,000,000 feet was shipped by water in 1936, an all-time record, 666,000,000 feet to the United Kingdom, now by far the largest market for British Columbia's chief product. Eighty per cent of the lumber output went to British Empire countries. The lumber industry is working at full capacity now and 1937 may establish a record cut.

OBrien Russell & Co.
INSURANCE of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Hubbard 8760
115 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-8540

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Home Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Feb. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Elliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 17
Blackstone Savings Bank	Feb 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 6
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Feb. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20
Green Hall Savings Bank	Feb. 20

Frank Higgins' Signed Contract Arrives at Fenway Park—Quinn Boosts McGowan

McGowan Best Outfielder In League–Quinn

Manager Joe Cronin of the Red Sox announced today that Frank "Pinky" Higgins' 1937 signed contract has arrived at Fenway Park. Cronin declined to comment on the salary figures, but it is generally believed that the veteran infielder received an increase over his 1936 salary with the Athletics.

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"I don't care how long he's been playing ball," boomed Bob Quinn, "He was the best outfielder I saw in the minor leagues last season, and that's plenty good enough for me." There was emphasis on the word plenty.

The object of this sudden outburst by the talented president and general manager of the Boston Bees was Frank McGowan, the 34-year-old rookie who will soon battle for a regular outfield berth at the Swarm's spring training camp in St. Petersburg. McGowan had just signed his 1937 contract, voicing complete satisfaction, and had left the Beehive with young Elbie Fletcher, his pal and roommate at Buffalo last season. McGowan stayed at Fletcher's Milton home last night and drove back to New Haven this morning.

"You know," continued Quinn, "I've been criticized by both the fans and press for buying McGowan from Buffalo. One fellow demanded an explanation for taking the veteran McGowan and then letting Hal Lee go to Jersey City. He couldn't understand how a man of my experience could make such a blunder.

"But I want to tell everyone right now who's interested that Frank McGowan was a better ball player last season with Buffalo than some of the men we had hanging around the dugout. What difference does it make how old a fellow is? If he's a better man than somebody you've got, why in the world isn't it good business to buy him? I don't care if he's 50 years old!

"They talk about ages," continued the Bees' prexy in a more subdued tone. "Scouts go to a minor league city and watch a player do everything—hit, field, run and throw. But when they find out he's a little past the average rookie's age, they forget about him. That's why McGowan was ignored for several years. But you can take my word that Frank has the speed and agility of a player 10 years his junior; and if he plays the ball for us that I saw him play in half a dozen games at Buffalo last season, he'll be an asset to the Bees for a year or two, at least."

McGowan frankly appears much younger than 34. He could easily pass for 26 or 27, despite the fact that he has been under a serious handicap since the close of the past International League campaign. He is confident, however, that by the middle of next month he will be in form to start the training grind.

During his interview with the press yesterday, McGowan had considerable praise for Fletcher. "Elbie, I believe, was the outstanding first baseman in the International," smiled the veteran, "and although Buck Jordan is also a pal of mine, I'm certain Fletcher will give Buck a great battle this spring. Elbie has overcome his batting weakness, which was a low curve ball. A lot depends on his ability to get off to a fast start next month."

McGowan and Fletcher were roommates last season at Buffalo. Elbie credits much of his improvement in batting to suggestions made by Frank. Quinn says they will be "roomies" again at St. Petersburg, and, he adds, "I hope they're roommates all through the season."

* * *

Twenty-four days more before the first squad of Bees, together with newspapermen, roll out of the South Station.

* * *

Incidentally, both Fletcher and McGowan will probably report with the batterymen. The former, however, has not yet signed his contract.

* * *

The Red Sox announced today the release on option of Outfielder Lindsey Deal to Minneapolis of the American Association. Deal was purchased from Knoxville on Aug. 30, 1935, and last season was farmed to Little Rock, where he batted .309 in 137 games.

Roommates at Buffalo

By a Staff Photographer

Elbie Fletcher (Left) and Frank McGowan

"Roomies" last season while teammates with the Buffalo club of the International League, Fletcher and McGowan will be reunited next month when the Boston Bees report for spring training at St. Petersburg, Fla. Fletcher, a Milton boy, will be making his third trip south as a rookie first baseman. McGowan, a veteran of 17 years in organized baseball, is an outfielder.

Week-End Hockey

By the Associated Press

Saturday

National League

Montreal Maroons at Toronto.
New York Americans at Montreal Canadiens.

International-American League

Pittsburgh at Cleveland.
Syracuse at Springfield.
Providence at Philadelphia.

American Association

Wichita at Tulsa.

Sunday

National

Montreal Maroons at Chicago.
Montreal Canadiens at New York Americans.
Detroit at Boston.

International-American

Cleveland at Syracuse
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh
Providence at New Haven.

Association

Minneapolis at St. Louis.
St. Paul at Kansas City.
(No games scheduled last night.)

Bruins Face Detroit Club With New Lines

Garden Lineup Tomorrow

Boston Bruins		Detroit Red Wings
Beattie, lw		rw, Aurie
Weiland, c		c, Barry
Goldsworthy, rw		lw, Lewis
Portland, ld		rd, Goodfellow
Shields, rd		ld, MacDonald
Thompson, g		g, Smith

Bruins Alternates—Smith, Hollett, Cook, Duguid, Clapper, Sands, Cowley, Getliffe, O'Neil.

Detroit Alternates—H. Kilrea, Kelley, Howe, Brunsteau, Pettinger, Sorrell, W. Kilrea, Bowman, Roulston.

The Boston Bruins will skate against the Detroit Red Wings at the Boston Garden tomorrow night, with new forward lines, decision to change the front-line makeups having been made by Manager Art Ross in an effort to add more scoring punch to the Bruins as they meet the division leaders, whom they have not beaten in four starts this year.

Lorne Duguid, Providence Reds center, is to work in one of the Boston lines tomorrow, the husky 185-pound left-handed shot having been called to the Bruins yesterday. Ross is going to put Dit Clapper at right wing and Bunny Cook at left wing in this line, and he hopes to have a clever scoring combination. Duguid is well known to Boston fans. He is 25 years old, was obtained by the Bruins from Detroit a year ago, and later sent to the Cubs and then to the Reds for seasoning. He comes up again with a good scoring record in the International-American League, having scored 12 goals and gathered 7 assists.

"Kid" Line Intact

Another new line has Jack Beattie at left wing with Cooney Weiland at center and Roy Goldsworthy at right wing. That is a fast line that has good scoring possibilities. The kid line of Charlie Sands, Bill Cowley and Ray Getliffe that has carried the burden of the Bruins scoring this year remains intact. This line is one of the outstanding trios of the year.

Hooley Smith definitely goes back to defense until Eddie Shore returns to the lineup. The big Bruins defense star, who won the Hart trophy as the most valuable player to his team in the league the last two years, is out of the game for at least two weeks.

Smith is to pair with Flash Hollett and Allan Shields and Jack Portland will make the other defense combination.

Jack Portland is playing right now his best hockey of the year. He was outstanding in New York Thursday as the Bruins played a 1-1 tie with the Rangers. He is stepping into opposing forwards the way Fred Hitchman used to do, though not yet with the finesse of the greatest body checkers of the present hockey era. That is something, however, which Portland is acquiring. He is well on his way to stardom and is becoming one of the prime favorites of the hockey fans all over the circuit.

Bruins take to the ice tomorrow night with a fine chance to cut Detroit's lead by a game. The Bruins and Wings have played four times and each game has been a thriller, but the Wings always have managed to come out ahead. In the two games played on Boston ice this year the Reds have won by scores of 4-3 and 3-2, the last game being a heartbreaker for the Bruins who led until the last three minutes of play.

The Wings have one of the great teams of hockey. They have rare strength in the forward lines, with a marvelous first line of Marty Barry, Larry Aurie and Herb Lewis. They have an exceptional second line centered by Gordon Pettinger who has been the best scoring Red Wing against the Bruins this year. Their defense with Eddie Goodfellow and Bucko MacDonald with Scotty Bowman and Roulston alternating is one of the best in the league. Goodfellow probably will be selected as one of the all-star defense men this year.

The game will draw another great hockey crowd to the Boston Garden and the Garden management has announced that it will open the ticket offices at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning for the convenience of the hockey fans.

Mantha Replaces Morenz at Center

MONTREAL, Jan. 30 (AP)—Manager Cecil Hart of the Montreal Canadiens of the National Hockey League last night nominated George Mantha to replace the injured Howie Morenz in the Canadiens' front line for the game with the New York Americans tonight.

Morenz, veteran center, suffered a broken leg in Thursday night's game with the Chicago Black Hawks and will be out of action for six weeks.

Mantha, who scored four goals in Thursday's game, will take the Morenz center position on the first-string line of the "Flying Frenchmen." Polly Drouin, recalled from the New Haven International American League Eagles, will center a reserve line with Jack McGill and Red Lorrain.

Hub Events

Tonight

Track Meet—Prout Memorial Games, Boston Garden, 7:30.

Basketball—Boston Y. M. H. A. vs. West End House, Arena, 8. Springfield vs. Northeastern at Boston Y. M. C. A., 8:30.

Swimming—Third annual interscholastic meet at Harvard. Trials at 3; finals at 8.

Tomorrow

Pro Hockey—Bruins vs. Detroit, Garden, 8:30.

Coming

Skating—North American figure championships at Boston Arena, Feb. 26 and 27.

Down Hill Race Feb. 14

LACONIA, N. H., Jan. 30 (AP)—The Winnipesaukee Ski Club, which conducted the first down hill ski race sanctioned by the U. S. Amateur Ski Association in 1933, announced today it would hold a sanctioned down hill controlled ski race Feb. 14 on Winnipesaukee trail in Belknap Mountains.

The Big Boss - - - —By Pap'

ERNIE
-QUIGLEY-
-THE VETERAN HAS BEEN NAMED SUPERVISOR OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE UMPIRES
HE WAS A BASEBALL UMPIRE FOR ALMOST 25 YEARS
HE SPENDS THE OFF SEASON ON HIS 126-ACRE FARM, SPECIALIZING IN BLOODED HOGS
YOU CAN'T DO THAT
ONE OF THE MOST COLORFUL OFFICIALS IN THE COUNTRY
Pap
All Rights Reserved by The Associated Press

Huskies Play Gymnasts Tonight; Athletes Busy With 'Mid-Years'

With the majority of college athletes buried in mid-year examinations there is little activity in the Hub these days as far as college sports are concerned.

However, there are a few hardy ones that have found time to get ready for the Prout games tonight, and the boys at Northeastern have a basketball game scheduled with Springfield at the Johnson Memorial Gym.

Next week will see most of the college teams in action again.

Gymnasts Favored

In tonight's basketball game between the Huskies and the Gymnasts, Northeastern will have its hands full. Rated as the best college court team in New England, Springfield pays its only visit to Boston tonight. And although it will be a heavy favorite to down Coach Al McCoy's team, the largest crowd of the year is expected to witness the fray.

Springfield is led by Capt. Dick Hebard, lanky center from White Plains, N. Y., who was named on the all-New England team last year. Hebard is leading the team in scoring with 111 points in 11 games, while Roy Nuttall of Pittsfield is second with 97.

George Meyers, senior from New Brunswick, N. J., and a pair of juniors, Bill Lawler of Springfield and Nelson Phillips of Freehold, N. J., complete the Gymnasts' lineup.

For the third week Northeastern will present a new lineup, for McCoy still is experimenting. Frank Meehan will start at center, according to present plans, so Andy Smith of Marblehead will move over to a forward spot, where he will team with Eric Almstrom, hard-working sophomore from Quincy.

Action Starts

In the back court, the Huskies will start Henry Bialkowski, long-shooting artist from Salem, and Jim Connolly, the Waltham sophomore. Capt. Mert Rice will see only brief service due to an injury.

Tufts' hoop team, idle for the past week due to mid-year examinations, swings into action next Wednesday night when the Jumbos meet Dartmouth at Hanover.

The M. I. T. athletes have a busy schedule for next week, with the varsity boxing team meeting Western Maryland at Westminster, Md., on next Wednesday evening and then going to Rutgers Friday and Saturday for matches. On Thursday the varsity hockey team plays Hamilton at Clinton and then takes on Union at Schenectady, Friday. The varsity track group goes to New York for the Millrose A. A. meet at the New York Garden, next Saturday.

Crimson Busy

Harvard's swimming team has a scheduled meet with Dartmouth at Hanover on next Friday. The undefeated hockey team, idle for two weeks, runs into Dartmouth at Hanover next Saturday. This will be an International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League affair. In all, there will be eight Crimson teams in action, including freshmen groups.

Boston University waits another week before sending its varsity teams into action.

Kathryn Hemphill Bests Patty Berg

PUNTA GORDA, Fla., Jan. 30 (AP)—Combining long drives with accurate putting, Kathryn Hemphill of Columbia, S. C., defeated red-haired Patty Berg three and two yesterday in the 63-hole finals of the Charlotte Harbor championship of champions golf tournament.

The 19-year-old Minneapolis school girl, who failed to win a hole until the sixteenth, was four down at the end of each of the first three nines.

Six down at the twenty-third hole, Patty started a courageous comeback on the final nine by taking the first two holes. However, her older opponent took the match by winning the thirteenth with a birdie three and halving the next three holes.

The Carolina champion took a lead she never relinquished on the first hole when she sank a five-foot putt for a par four, while Miss Berg missed one about the same length.

Mrs. Ray Dobbins of Champaign, Ill., defeated Mrs. Floyd Alford Jr. of Punta Gorda five and three in the second flight final.

Lou Bush Transferred To Memphis on Option

AMHERST, Mass., Jan. 30 (AP)—Transfer on option to Memphis in the Southern League is the news just received by Lou Bush, former Massachusetts State star, who has been assisting in coaching and continuing his academic studies for an advanced degree here since last fall after finishing up the season with Columbus in the American Association. Notice of the transfer came from Columbus and details of the date he is to go South will probably come from Memphis at a latter date.

Bush should feel somewhat at home with Memphis in as much as this outfit is managed by Billy Southworth, the old Boston National outfielder, who also handled Asheville in the Piedmont loop, where the Turners Falls boy played before coming North to play with Rochester last spring and later with Columbus.

Another western Massachusetts boy is located with Memphis, Francis Healy of Holyoke, a catcher, who formerly played with Columbus, Ga.

3000 Snowshoers Invade Ottawa

QUEBEC, Jan. 30 (AP)—Snowshoers from eastern Canada and New England poured into Ottawa last night for the international snowshoers convention and pondered the problem of holding championship snowshoe races in a city almost bereft of snow.

More than 3000, representing 40 United States organizations and more than 90 Canadian clubs, are expected to attend the convention, which opened last night with the crowning of the snow queen, Gabrielle Either of Ottawa.

Competition in the international championships will begin today with the 10-mile marathon. Due to dearth of snow, the course has not been chosen. The convention closes tomorrow.

Cornell Crews May Have New Quarters

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 30 (AP)—Cornell's crews will have new quarters on the Hudson river for the intercollegiate rowing regatta in June if the project of Superintendent Conger of the Public Works Department is approved by the Poughkeepsie Common Council.

Last year new quarters were provided for the Washington crews. The Cornell boathouse will be built with WPA funds, according to Conger.

Vivian McGrath Wins The Australian Title

SYDNEY, Australia, Jan. 30 (AP)—Curly-haired Vivian McGrath today won the Australian tennis championship, defeating 17-year-old Jack Bromwich, 6—3, 1—6, 6—0, 2—6, 6—1, in the final.

Young Bromwich commanded international recognition two days ago when he conquered the veteran Jack Crawford, 6—1, 7—9, 6—4, 8—6, in the semifinal round.

College Hockey Results

McGill 3, Montreal 2.
St. Olaf 8, Carleton 4.

College Swimming Result

Rensselaer P. I. 38, Manhattan 11.

McGill Takes Lead In Three-I League, Beating Montreal

International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League Standing

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
McGill	5	0	43	6	10
Toronto	4	1	31	11	8
Harvard	3	0	13	6	6
Montreal	3	4	21	22	6
Yale	2	2	11	24	4
Queen's	2	3	19	24	4
Dartmouth	0	3	4	16	0
Princeton	0	6	8	41	0

Result Jan. 29

McGill 3, Montreal 2.

Game Tonight

Yale at Toronto.

McGill University's hockey team last night drove home another victory in the International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League by defeating Montreal, 3—2, and thus maintained its undefeated league record. The Redmen from Montreal have won five straight league tilts and now are holding undisputed lead in the circuit standing.

The Montreal team put up a battle all the way, and came close to tying the score in the closing minutes of the game. Regardless of the fact that the Montreal team lost, it has one consolation, and that is of being the only team that has been able to hold McGill to a one-point margin. The Redmen had been having things pretty much their way with scores running into the double figures in several contests.

Paul Pidcock, high-scoring wing of the McGill sextet, increased his lead as individual league scorer by scoring two goals and being credited with an assist on the third. This boosts his point total to 19, or a four-point lead over his teammate, Clayton Crosby, who holds second place with a 15-point total. Crosby scored McGill's second goal.

Yale plays at Toronto tonight, and although the Eli have shown improvement in their last two games, which resulted in victories over Dartmouth and Princeton, it looks as though they have not enough to stop the strong Toronto six. If Toronto can annex tonight's affair, it will move into a first place tie with McGill.

Records Bound To Fall Tonight At Prout Games

The high steppers in the mile run at the Prout Games tonight will be out to establish a new indoor mile record on the Garden track. Glenn Cunningham, winner of this event the past two years, is favored by many to have the edge over Don Lash, Archie San Romani, Charlie Fenske and Gene Venzke.

Cunningham will be defending his honors of the last two years. Venzke, winner of the Curley trophy in 1932, 1933, and 1934, has an eye on it again this year, and will apply the pressure to other runners.

Lash is the mystery man of the mile event. He is a powerful runner and sets a terrific pace. Whether he has the stuff it takes to nose out his high-class opponents no one knows, but it is certain with him in there the meet record of 4:15.4 and the city record of 4:14.4 are certain to fall.

Runners competing in the Boston Garden in previous meets have complained of the slow track, but this year the track has been made over and should be considerably faster. If this is so, then some of the lowest records in history are very likely to be recorded.

From every indication the Prout games will attract one of the largest crowds to witness an indoor meet in Boston. Much of the interest in this meet is attributed to the fact that the indoor mile run is the greatest every staged in this country.

Six of the outstanding track and field performers of the Huntington Avenue Branch of the Boston Y. M. C. A. will enter the Prout Games.

The Boston men who wear the "Y" colors in the various events are James McCarthy, Everett Eldredge, Tom Callahan, Bob Pannier, James Sandler and Allan Swartz.

McCarthy, a former Northeastern University athlete, showed his heels to the pack last Saturday in the "Y" open handicap meet and the New England A. A. A. U. champion timber-topper is raring to meet the competition in the games at the Garden.

No less than three of the Branch track men will enter the 300-yard run with Everett Eldredge, winner of last year's race, leading the trio. Eldredge is out of school now and the Everett lad has no studies to think about, therefore he has spent more time training on the Huntington saucer.

Rounding out the trio are Bob Pannier and Tom Callahan. Both men ran last year, Pannier being shut out in his heat, but Callahan reached the final and was just barely nosed out of place position. Callahan is the former schoolboy flash from English High and Huntington School. The Dorchester youth is ready to hang up his shoes and is going to give his all tonight.

James Sandler and Allan Swartz will compete in the high jump, and these two lads should be able to keep up with the nation-wide stars who have signified their intention of entering the meet.

Swartz is improving day by day, and after the Prout games the Brookline High state champion is going to rest for the remainder of the year.

U. S. Doubles Racquets Tourney Reaches Final

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—Robert Grand 3d and Clarence C. Pell Jr. of New York stroked their way into the finals of the national racquets doubles championships at the Racquet and Tennis Club yesterday.

They defeated W. Palmer Dixon, former national squash racquets champion, and Ogden Phipps, the country's leading court-tennis player, 15—11, 11—15, 15—10, 15—4.

The Philadelphia combination of E. M. Edwards, national singles champion, and Warren Ingersoll won the right to meet Grant and Pell for the title by turning back the veteran team of Clarence C. Pell and Stanley G. Mortimer. The scores were, 15—1, 15—6, 12—15, 4—15, 15—3.

Where to Dine

BOSTON

GOOD FOOD
by expert Chefs!
When all's said and done, this Restaurant's popularity traces right back to its sanitary, modern kitchens, and the Chef responsible for its food preparation. There are refinements of standards and service which augment our menus. But the delicious foods, themselves, are the back-log of our success.
CAFE de PARIS
299 Harvard Street, Brookline 165 Mass. Avenue, Boston

ADELAIDE, AUSTRALIA
● *Breakfast*
● *Luncheon*
● *Dinner*
Wholesome meals in pleasant surroundings at this centrally situated hotel.
Luncheon 2/- Dinner 2/6
THE GRAND
PHONE C. 594
85 HINDLEY STREET

SMÖRGASBORD AT THE VIKING
Continental Style of Dining
American Menu also
442 STUART STREET

BROOKLINE, MASS.
Formal or Informal
Whichever your mode of dress, you will feel at home in this atmosphere of quiet charm.
LUNCHEON Noon to 2:30 DINNER 6 to 8:30
Longwood Towers
20 CHAPEL ST., BROOKLINE

READING, PENNA.
CRYSTAL Restaurant
537-545 PENN STREET
For 25 years . . . Reading's most famous place to eat.

Special Sunday Dinner
ROAST TURKEY 65c
Also try our Home-Made Ice Cream Sodas and College Ices. Sandwich Specials. No liquor served.
Puritan Restaurant
373 Mass. Ave. Com. 9558
Other Locations: Portland, Me. Manchester and Nashua, N. H.

SUNDAY DINNERS 12:00—2:30
WEEK DAYS Luncheon 12:00-2:30 Dinner 5:00-7:30
1389A Beacon Street Coolidge Corner

NEW YORK, N. Y.
13 E. 38th Street
VANDERBILT
Studios Inn
Chefs who specialize in Pastries and Meats
Lunch 40c and 50c
Dinner Special 45c-65c-85c

Visit
The Nantucket
For tasty, homelike foods. Luncheon specialties for those whose time is limited. Waffles an Everyday Supper Attraction
Special Sunday Dinner, 12-3 P. M.
55 FALMOUTH STREET

BEACONSFIELD CAFETERIA
Established 1910
The Place to Eat at Sensible Prices
714 Washington St. Washington Sq. Longwood 9836

Jane Dawes
146 West 55th Street
LUNCHEON 50c.—75c.
DINNER $1.00 — $1.25

The EXCELLENT LUNCH
305 Huntington Ave., opp. Y.M.C.A.
the food tastes good as our name implies

FRAMINGHAM CR., MASS.
OPEN ALL YEAR
Dine delightfully in a colonial atmosphere
Seiler's 1812 House
Framingham Centre
on the Worcester Highway Route 9

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
T Ghearden Cafeteria
The Smart Place to Eat
222 Second St. North

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL
TONIGHT 8:15
HEIFETZ, *Soloist*
TUESDAY, FEB. 2 AT 3 P. M.
Mendelssohn-Tchaikovsky Program
Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY CONDUCTOR
FRI. AFT., FEB. 5 AT 2:30
SAT. EVE., FEB. 6 AT 8:15
Soloist—PROKOFIEFF—Piano
SUN., FEB. 14 AT 3:30
HEIFETZ
1st Boston Recital in 2 Years
Tickets $1.00 to $2.50 Plus Tax

KEITH MEMORIAL—Now!

SHUBERT—Mat. Today 2:30
THE THEATRE GUILD Presents Maxwell Anderson's new play
The Masque of Kings
HENRY HULL—MARGO
DUDLEY DIGGES—PAULINE FREDERICK
"A TRULY GREAT PLAY"—Post
8th Play Theatre Guild and Amer. Thea. Soc.

Boston Opera House Han. 4520
Beg. Tues. Eve.—Five Days—Sat. Mat.
FEDERAL MUSIC PROJECT
GRAND OPERA
"Jack and the Beanstalk" and "Pagliacci"
Symphony Orchestra—Large Casts
Box Office Open 25c—55c
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

NEW YORK, N. Y.
LAURENCE RIVERS, Inc. Presents
William Gaxton : : Kitty Carlisle
in ERIK CHARELL'S
White Horse Inn
International Musical Comedy Success
CENTER 48th St. and 6 Ave. New York City
Evgs. 8:30—$3 to $2.50
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30—$2 to $1.50

OLD SOUTH FORUM
Mrs. Dorothy Fuldheim
The European Merry-Go-Round
TOMORROW AT 3:30—FREE

Illinois Farmers Increase Group Buying and Selling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 30—Illinois farmers are learning how to buy wholesale and sell retail. All the things which enter into production, from grease for the farm machinery to paint for the big barn, are being bought more and more in a co-operative way, it was revealed at the annual convention of the Illinois Agricultural Association held here Jan. 28 and 29.

The Illinois farmers are not going in yet, like Ohio, for consumers' co-operatives—for buying gloves and shoes for the family or overalls for the hired man—but they are making amazing strides in their methods of going together in groups and purchasing the raw materials which affect production on the farm, it was learned.

They went down into Oklahoma last year and bought train loads of petroleum products. In one year they had 6600 tank cars of gasoline wheeled into the Prairie State from Oklahoma to be distributed in small quantities to various rural people. Besides, they bought 2705 tank cars of kerosene and tractor fuel, 622 car loads of lubricating oil, 45 car loads of grease, more than 66,000 gallons of turpentine and linseed oil, and more than 200,000 gallons of paint, it was reported.

The most recent development in co-operative purchasing is that of having their own feed for the stock mixed according to their own formula in a large way. Woven-wire fence is another new item being bought on a co-operative basis. Farmers are purchasing farm supplies, fertilizers, insurance, automobile trucks and cars co-operatively.

Farm co-operation in the State over the last 12 years has reached the point now where a business approximating $200,000,000 is handled by co-operative marketing, purchasing and insurance organizatfons. Of this total of nearly $200,000,000 in the year 1936, co-operative marketing accounted for $92,000,000, which covers the value of the livestock, grain soy beans, milk, fruit and vegetables, and butter moving to market through co-operative channels.

Another $12,000,000 is accounted for in co-operative purchasing of farm supplies, including fertilizers, petroleum products, paint and so on. Approximately $85,000,000 represents additional insurance written on property and lives of rural people in the state and insurance in force on farm cars and trucgs. Even the calves of the farm boys and girls are insured co-operatively in addition to cars, trucks and the lives of the rural people, it was pointed out. In less than eight years the Illinois farmers built a $100,000,000 co-operative life insurance company. Farmers are also insuring their crops and property against wind, fire and hail in a co-operative way.

In addition to buying raw materials which go into production on a co-operative basis, and taking out insurance through co-operative associations, the Illinois farmers are steadily increasing their volume of marketing through co-operative channels, it was learned at the convention meetings.

Egg and poultry marketing are coming on the horizon as the newest ventures in co-operatives in Illinois, it was learned. The organization of fluid milk marketing associations on all the major Illinois markets, has recently been completed, it was reported. The eight district co-operative creameries already well established, made more than 6,000,000 pounds of butter in 1936. Livestock marketing resulted in nearly 25 per cent of all livestock produced in the state going to market through co-operative channels, it was reported.

Now farmers are looking into the business of getting their electric power by a co-operative plan. Rural electrification is moving forward in Illinois, it is found. In some cases where utilities have not been willing to extend lines to rural homes at reasonable cost, farmers have formed co-operatives, let bids for line building and bargained with local power plants for electricity. Five co-operatives of this kind are in various stages of development, some already building lines, it was said.

College Entrance Candidates For Scholarships Facing Test

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—Rough waters are ahead for college entrance candidates hoping to win scholarships this year at Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Columbia. The College Entrance Examination Board today announced a new experimental type of examination service for those who would compete for freshman scholarships in these institutions.

According to Prof. George W. Mullins of Columbia, executive secretary of the board, the examinations, consisting of a scholastic aptitude test and a general achievement test, will be held Saturday, April 24 in 150 cities and towns throughout the United States. "This should furnish the participating universities with an instrument that will help them distinguish sharply between mediocre students and those of real promise," he declared. The approval of Dr. Harold W. Dodds, president of Princeton, and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia, has already been gained.

The purpose of this new service is to enable scholarship committees of the participating universities and colleges to sift and classify their scholarship candidates at an earlier date than has been hitherto possible.

Scholarship Awards

The institutions most interested in the new series have heretofore awarded scholaships on the basis of the candidate's school record or on the results of their regular examinations given by the College Entrance Examination Board in June, or on a combination of the two.

"By using the April series of tests," explained Professor Mullins, "colleges will be able to award scholarships at least tentatively, in May instead of in July. Unsuccessful competitors will thus have more time than formerly to look elsewhere for assistance."

Students interested in the scholarship examinations should write for further information and the necessary application blanks, to the College Entrance Examination Board. It should be pointed out that the April examinations are for purposes of scholarship award only and have no direct bearing on the candidates' admission status as determined by the June examinations.

Colleges and universities which have been invited to use this new series of examinations have expressed enthusiastic approval. Swarthmore and the University of Pennsylvania have also decided to require at least a part of their scholarship competitors to take the tests, and other institutions are considering use of them in 1938.

Princeton Co-operates

Princeton University will co-operate with the Examination Board in carrying on its experiment, a statement by Dr. Dodds said. "The University committee on the award of freshman scholarships has been inconvenienced in the past by the necessity of waiting until the results of the June examinations were received before it could act upon requests for financial aid," he added.

"Similarly, the scholarship applicant has been forced to postpone decision regarding his educational plans until early summer, pending the decision of the committee. Successful operation of the new plan of the College Entrance Examination Board will help towards an improved basis of scholarship awards to freshmen, one of the present-day problems in college administration."

The experiment was characterized by Dr. Butler as a highly significant step forward in the administration of higher education. "When the College Entrance Examination Board was brought into existence nearly 40 years ago, higher education in the United States, particularly in all that pertained to the relations of colleges and secondary schools, was in a state of absolute chaos," Dr. Butler said.

"The Board has, during the intervening years, brought order out of chaos and has multiplied many times the effectiveness of the close and co-operative relations which now exist and should always exist between the secondary schools and the colleges.

"At the time the Board was organized, it was not at all the thought that it should never be anything more than an entrance examination board. Entrance examinations offered the first problem to be attacked, but it was upon the whole field of relationships between secondary schools and colleges that the Board planned to enter."

Japan

(Continued from Page 1)

lack of parliamentary support will not embarrass General Hayashi in the first stages of Cabinet forming.

Time for Consolidation

It is difficult to foresee how a new election will break the present deadlock because there is no sign of popular opinion more favorable to the army than a year ago when the last election was held.

But time must elapse before the election and convocation of a new Diet and during this time General Hayashi and his prospective military-bureaucratic Cabinet may become accepted as an accomplished fact.

Hayashi Not a "Fire-Eater"

Japanese liberal circles find a slight consolation in the unmistakable setback they received in the reflection that General Hayashi is not a "fire-eater." As War Minister until the autumn of 1935 he opposed and tried to curb the extremist faction headed by Gen. Jinzaburo Mazaki and his resignation was caused by the assassination on July 12, 1935, of his chief assistant, Lieut. Gen. Tetsuzan Nagata, by a fanatical subordinate, Lieut. Col. Saburo Aizawa.

However, General Hayashi is a typical old-fashioned Japanese officer who sincerely identifies the welfare of his country with the interests of his profession.

As Premier he can be expected to pursue favored army policies, expanding military expenditures, strengthening the industrial development of Manchoukuo, especially along military lines, and "reforming" the Administration by introducing more centralization and regimentation by placing more power in the hands of fewer officials.

Serious Economic Problems

What enhances the possible fateful consequences of Japan's rightward turn in internal politics is that the country now faces several difficult international and economic problems.

Any aggressive move in China is now fraught with the grave risk of provoking some kind of hostilities. The recent sharp rise in living costs and the edict controlling imports show that the country is faced by the danger of inflation as the result of a long series of unbalanced budgets, culminating in the record budget provisionally approved for the coming fiscal year.

Stabilization Bill Signed

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt has signed the bill extending the time within which the powers relating to the stabilization fund and alteration of the weight of the dollar may be exercised.

Queensland Acts To End Betting Outside Tracks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensl.—The growth of off-the-course betting has been so rapid in Queensland that the Government has been compelled to act to stop the illegal practices.

It first called for an inquiry by a Royal Commission. This commission presented its report several months ago, and just when citizens were beginning to despair of anything being done, the Government brought in legislation of the most drastic nature to squash the starting-price betting and to provide means to confine betting to race courses.

Ban on Information

The publication of betting news before a race meeting is to be prohibited and the dissemination of all racing information from the course (radio broadcasting or any other form) will be forbidden under penalty of £100.

Racing tipsters are singled out for special suppression. Penalties will be imposed on any person who sends, exhibits, prints, or publishes any letter, circular, telegram, placard, handbill, card, writing, advertisement or other matter whereby it is made to appear that any person in Queensland or elsewhere will, on application, give advice, or information with respect to any bet on any future event, or will make that on behalf of any other person.

£100 to £500 Penalties

The section of the act which aims at closin gthe starting-price betting shops provides:

No place shall be opened, kept or used at any time during which a race meeting is being held on a race course for the purpose of conveying therefrom to persons not on such race course any information concerning:

Any race to take place on such race course; any particulars as to the horse or horses which will take part; the person or persons who will ride any horse or horses; the position or positions at the barrier in any race; the betting on any horse or horses; any adjustment made of the weight to be carried by any horse.

Any person or body corporate or unincorporate that opens, keeps, or uses any such place and any person apparently in charge of it is to be deemed guilty of an offense and liable, in the case of a person, to a penalty of not more than £100, or to be imprisoned with or without hard labor for not more than one year, and in the case of a body corporate to a penalty of not more than £500.

Netherlands Defers Vaccination Action Until After Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—Compulsory vaccination in the Netherlands has been postponed for another year through a vote of the Second Chamber of Parliament.

As a result of many fatalities following vaccination, a law was passed in February, 1928, abolishing compulsory vaccination as one of the conditions for admittance of children to school. This law has been renewed every two years since. This year, however, it has been renewed for only one year because in 1937 general elections are to take place and vaccination will be one of the issues to be considered at the formation of a new Cabinet.

The Netherlands is said to be the only country in Europe having no compulsory vaccination. At present there are 1,500,000 children in the Netherlands under six years who have never been vaccinated.

Before 1928, exemption could be claimed for children who did not attend schools and were taught at home, or for children whose parents had sincere conscientious scruples concerning vaccination.

New Ideas Sought On Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30—More than 14,000 ideas for improved service and methods of operation have been submitted by employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad since its "Bureau of New Ideas" was established on Nov. 1, 1927. And more than 27 per cent of these ideas have been found worthy of adoption and have been placed in effect, in part or altogether.

All employees were reminded of the opportunity provided by the bureau, when M. W. Clement, president of the road, ordered posting of notices within the past few days inviting them to use this means to help promote the company's business, its earnings, and its capacity to provide employment.

Every idea received by the Bureau of New Ideas is given careful and impartial consideration by men qualified to pass upon its value, in the particular field where is may be adaptable. The identity of the author is kept strictly confidential and is never divulged to anyone without his knowledge and consent. When a conclusion is reached by the experts examining any proposal, the employee is advised in a letter mailed to his home address. If it is not adopted, the reason for its rejection is fully explained.

Originators of ideas which are adopted receive money awards and other forms of recognition appropriate to their work. Special prizes are given at intervals, too, for outstanding ideas during any set period. Such special prizes have been won by a wide variety of the railroad's workers, including boilermaker helpers, brakemen, clerks, conductors, crossing watchmen, electricians, enginemen, firemen, laborers, machinists and storehouse attendants.

Crosses U. S. for Thesis

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 30 (AP)—Miss Mary Harriman, daughter of W. A. Harriman, chairman of the board of the Union Pacific Railroad, arrived yesterday on a transcontinental journey to gather material for a college thesis. A passenger on three trains on her trip from Bennington, Vt., she talked to engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, porters, dining car waiters and stewardesses.

A Window on the West

Submarine Hills Abound Off California; San Francisco Schools Aid Music Study

By Pacificus

It isn't often you meet a man who talks familiarly about mountains and valleys and canyons under the sea. When you do meet such an extraordinary person, he is likely to be a member of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. And he can usually tell some amazing tales. No exception to this rule is Commander D. W. Swainson, inspector in charge of the Seattle field station of this service, who in a recent interview narrated a few of the surprising experiences which he and other members of the Survey have had.

According to Commander Swainson, there is a gorge seventy-five miles long, a mile wide and a mile deep off the coast of southern California. This submarine grand canyon forms part of what must be a magnificent landscape, if an undersea vista can be so described. Another feature of this view, which Californians could enjoy if they had the faculty of looking through the ocean waters, is a submarine mountain off the Santa Barbara islands, which rises from the ocean floor to a height of 9000 feet. If it were on the mainland, that would be considered a pretty high mountain. Running northwest from this underwater peak is a range of hills extending for a distance of some 15 mountains. This mountain area is not likely soon to be of interest to summer campers for even the summit of the high peak is 3000 feet below the surface of the sea. West of Santa Monica are two other submarine mountains, one of which was once a volcano. The survey has charted the rim of its crater.

Submarine Oil Wells

In the southern part of Santa Monica Bay are two oil springs, which gush unmeasured gallons of petroleum into the sea. One of them lies four and a quarter miles due west of Hermosa Beach, in 300 feet of water. The other is a mile and three quarters southwest of Redondo Beach in 600 feet of water. These springs were known to early navigators many years before oil was discovered on the mainland adjacent. They disappeared for a time, but have now reappeared.

Another investigation made by the survey was on a little island midway between Honolulu and Midway Island, on the course which the big trans-Pacific Clipper planes now fly. On this tiny dot of land known as Laysan Island were found strange wild birds resembling canaries. They are land birds, and they could hardly have flown to this remote islet. How they got there is a mystery. The species is not found in any other part of the world, according to some authorities. The things which the members of the Geodetic Survey discover make the tales of Jules Verne sound like sober and unromantic fact.

Tax-Free Dog

Here is a story of a dog who did not have to pay taxes. And when anybody, man or beast, doesn't have to pay taxes, that's news. This particular dog's name was Johnny, and the surname of his owner was Sprague, so Johnny was known, on state occasions, as Johnny Sprague. Johnny was a Newfoundland, who lived in Marshfield, Ore. He rode the small river boats which plied between Empire and Marshfield in the '70s of the last century, and on several occasions he boarded coastwise steamers and made the round trip to San Francisco, just to avoid being provincial.

He once saved a man from drowning in Coos Bay, and this, among other considerations, so endeared him to the citizens of Marshfield that they petitioned the city council to exempt Johnny from the dog tax, and each petitioner contributed 50 cents to a general fund to meet the deficit caused by Johnny's exemption. The council duly directed the Recorder that "he shall issue a certificate stating that said dog is exempt for his natural life from the tax upon Dogs in the Town of Marshfield." From that day in 1875 to the end of his glorious career, Johnny enjoyed this privileged status. Some of Marshfield's old-timers still remember him, and have told his story to a field worker for the WPA historical records survey.

Credit for Music

How to persuade Johnny and Suzy to practice their music lessons has puzzled parents for a good many generations. San Francisco members of the Music Teachers' Association of California think they have found at least a partial solution to the problem. As a result of their efforts, credit is now given in the San Francisco high schools for music study, and this provides just that little added incentive that seems necessary to keep young folks at the piano a few hours a week.

The State Board of Education has approved the scheme, and it now appears that it will be used in various cities of the state for the encouragement and compensation of students of piano, violin and voice. Pacificus has always felt that the system of "credits" in the schools was open to many abuses, but if credit is to be given for other subjects, there seems to be no very compelling reason why it should not be given for music study.

Protecting the Wage Earner

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 29—Another piece of unprecedented legislation was placed before the Assembly here yesterday in a bill embodying Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's proposal to make "pay envelope coercion" a penal offense. The measure ran the Senate gantlet late yesterday with only one dissenting vote—that of Senator Harry Dunkell (R), of Fulton.

The debate attending the vote in the Upper House, where the Democrats have a strong majority, was spirited, but failure of the opposition to register in the voting appeared to reflect the thought among Republicans that such coercion, when applied by industrialists with Republican co-operation in the campaign last year, acted as a boomerang, and that the least said against the import of the measure the better.

Basis of Opposition

Opposing argument was that the wording of the bill was too broad for practical application. Intended to make it a misdemeanor of any employers and subject to charter forfeiture any corporation using the pay envelope to influence or coerce the vote of an employee in election for public office, it was held that the words "any election" might apply to labor union elections.

This was not sustained, since the measure has the endorsement of the State Federation of Labor, nor did the proposal to eliminate the drastic charter feature affect the outcome.

Backed by Lehman

Governor Lehman advertised the bill in his annual message to the Legislature, urgin its enactment as an amendment to the penal law to reach "those who engage in or countenance the abominable practices of some of the big business organizations during the last election to misinform, intimidate and coerce their employees through the pay envelope." Its Senate sponsor was Senator Emmett L. Doyle (D) of Rochester.

Other social and welfare legislation was in abeyance as the assembly committee on public welfare continued hearings on the state's social security program, with joint conferences on proposed amendments indefinitely postponed, meanwhile an agreement to hold a joint public hearing on ratification of the federal child labor amendment was reached, although no date was fixed.

Three New York city bills on the list of completed business today include the authorization of a single authority for the city's great new bridge projects, now in process of a $53,000,000 refinancing operation, and legalize changes in the city's agreement with its bankers' syndicate reducing reserve requirements against tax delinquencies.

More Fraud Charged In Kansas City Vote

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 30 (AP)—Three indictments accusing 20 persons of election fraud conspiracy in the Nov. 3 general election were returned yesterday by a federal grand jury investigating charges of vote juggling.

The jury, which three weeks ago indicted 36 persons on similar charges, today named six Democratic and Republican poll workers in one precinct for possible conspiracy to "injure and oppress voters legally qualified to vote by miscounting votes for presidential electors in violation of civil rights."

"We can't surrender the ballot box to thugs, gangsters and pluguglies," Federal Judge Albert W. Reeves said in instructing the jurors in mid-December. "Reach for all, even if you find them in authority."

One of the most powerful and closely knit political groups in the nation—the Thomas J. Pendergast Democratic organization—has dominated politics in Kansas City for years.

"It's all right with me if they want to investigate," said Mr. Pendergast himself when the nature of the grand jury's inquiry became known.

Germany Forbids Nobel Prize For Citizens of Reich

BERLIN, Jan. 30 (AP)—National Socialist Germany today forbade any German henceforth to accept the Nobel Peace Prize.

Col. Gen. Hermann Göring, closing his Reichstag speech, announced the decree designed to prevent future National Socialist "humiliation" through award of the international prize to a person who had been confined in prison for allegedly treasonable utterances.

Carl von Ossietzky, German pacifist who spent three years in a concentration camp without trial, received the 1935 Nobel Peace Prize. The award was made in 1936. He was released from the camp only a few weeks before the award was announced. Last week, authorities in Oslo released the $35,000 prize fund to representatives of Herr von Ossietzky.

General Göring announced, as a substitute for the international awards, the foundation of a German national prize for art and science.

The prizes, to be distributed annually to three outstanding German scientists, will amount to 100,000 marks (about $40,000) each.

Gift to Stratford-on-Avon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STRATFORD-ON-AVON, Eng.—This home town of Shakespeare has had another gift of land for preservation. Sir Archibald Flower, a leading citizen and trustee of Shakespeare interests who a year or two ago presented a large area of land at Welcombe on the Warwick side of the town, has announced a further gift of 12 acres of meadowland on the Shottery side of the town, which, like his former gift, he wishes to be preserved for all time for the benefit of the community as an open space.

Germany's Moves To End Limits Of Versailles Treaty

Step by step, Adolf Hitler has whittled down the Versailles Treaty during his four-year regime as Germany's Chancellor.

Here, chronologically, are the principal moves by which, directly and indirectly, Berlin abandoned the pact of June 28, 1929:

1933

May 17 — Demanded equality for Germany in a reply to a peace plea by President Roosevelt, his first Reichstag speech on foreign policy.

Oct. 14—Announced withdrawal of Germany from the League of Nations and the World Disarmament Conference; dissolved the Reichstag and ordered new elections.

Nov. 12—Received overwhelming endorsement of his foreign policies by a 93 per cent favorable vote.

1934

Aug. 2—Became absolute dictator.

Aug. 19—Another vote accorded him greater administrative powers than any other modern ruler.

1935

Jan. 14—Germany won the Saar plebiscite by 90.8 per cent of the votes. The Saar, one and one-half months later, was formally returned to Germany by League of Nations.

Feb. 3—France and England yielded to his insistence that military articles of Versailles Treaty be scrapped.

March 12—Germany announced the Reich's military air force already was in existence.

March 16—Germany disclosed approximate quadrupling of regular army, declaring she was no longer obligated under the Versailles Treaty.

March 18—Britain protested re-establishment of Germany's conscript army.

March 19—Germany planned to refortify the demilitarized Rhineland. A week later London sources disclosed claims of Herr Hitler to Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, including equality in air and a 400,000-ton navy.

April 27—His defense ministry confirmed that submarine construction was contemplated.

1936

March 7—Re-established "Watch on the Rhine," with German legions goose-stepping into that area.

March 30—Nearly 99 per cent of German electorate approved Herr Hitler's policies, including remilitarization of Rhineland. The next day he rejected a four-power Locarno plan for a four-month truce in the Rhineland.

Aug. 28 — Compulsory enlistment in military service was extended from one to two years.

Sept. 12—Herr Hitler publicly considered possibility of "defensive" war "with our old adversary" (Russia).

Nov. 14—Germany discarded Versailles Treaty limitations concerning German rivers and streams.

Dec. 1—Demilitarized Rhineland Zone officially abolished.

1937

Jan. 30—Herr Hitler told the Reichstag that the Versailles Treaty confession of Germany's guilt in the World War has been "wiped out" and that so-called National Socialist "surprises" were ended.

Pennsylvania Votes $4,800,000 for Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Jan. 30—An appropriation of $4,800,000 for emergency relief for February today has the approval of Gov. George H. Earle, who signed the measure after its passage by both houses of the General Assembly yesterday.

The bill was the first legislation passed by the 132d session. State relief has been costing about $5,000,000 a month. Further legislation will be taken up to provide unemployment relief funds after February.

Politics in Milk Control

BALTIMORE, Jan. 29 (AP)—A committee of the Northeastern Dairy Conference warned yesterday that polititcs must be kept out of control boards regulating milk prices and other marketing and production factors. The committee's report was presented by Ellsworth W. Bell of Amherst, Mass.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BEACON HILL

Sunny 3-room apt., $70; 2-room apt., $65; fireplaces, electric refrigeration; ideal for business men and women. Apply Janitor, 22 River St., Boston.

BOSTON, 226-232-236-270 Bay State Rd.—Owned by Boston University, fronting Charles River, all outside exposure, 8 minutes to Park St., 3-3-4 rooms, bath, refrigeration, resident manager, 226 Bay State Rd., Apt. 3, Ken. 2444 or superintendent in each house.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Sublet, 6 rooms, sunny, unfurnished; 2 porches, elec. refrig.; American adults; convenient to high school and transportation; $65. BEA. 0735.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASS.—Sublet, apartment, Garrison Hall, large rooms, kitchenette, bath; $40; furnished. Tel. KEN. 9087.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Attractively furnished three room apartment, exceptional view; modern; sublet about four months. Tel. At. 5-6114.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, Long Island, N. Y.—Beautiful four-room furnished apartment. Call Newtown 9-0139.

BOARD—INSTRUCTION

FLORIDA—WINTER SEASON

LEISURELY projects for grown-ups who enjoy cultural home associations; music appreciation, Bible, current events, instruction in swimming and other sports, friendly fireside conferences; Christian Science church nearby; classes in college preparatory and general subjects; tutoring. Address FAITH BUCKFORD, Sea Pines School, Box 3, DeLand, Florida.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

CANDY

BE GOOD to yourself and try Monie's delicious Chocolate Mint Dainties; a solid, high-grade, thin chocolate mint wafer, 70c a lb. MONT W. WATERS, 115 North Franklin St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

FOLDING CHAIRS

FOLDING CHAIRS—A freight car in with 4500 chairs; some records and some cinemas; bargains. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 29 Haymarket Sq., Boston. Tel. Cap. 3622.

FOR LEASE

"OLD HOMESTEAD," 100 years old, good for antique tearoom; valuable business corner. OWNER, 225 East 2nd St., Plainfield, N. J.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

EXCELLENT selection costly bedroom, living room, dining room furniture for less than cost of new commercial factory furniture; also rugs; new Simmons bedding and studio beds at great savings. LLOYDS SALESROOMS, 249 East 60th St., New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER wanted, Christian Scientist preferred, for man and 14-year-old boy; small new house in Newton; good transportation. Box F-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER, general work, for two adults, private house; sleep out preferred; $10 week. 1314 E. 39th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—First-class experienced waitress, private home. Address Waitress, 3799 Lake Avenue.

WANTED — A refined middle-aged woman to assist with housework; good home; So. Norwalk, Conn. Tel. 3976-W or write Box Drawer R.

YOUNG woman, well recommended, Christian Scientist, with some nursing experience, to assist in established sanatorium for Christian Scientists. Box K-3, Suite 1350, 900 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

JEWELERS

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing Expert Personal Work. Reasonable prices. Arthur W. Flitt, 26 West St., Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

MIAMI, FLA.—Local and Long Distance Moving; padded, insured, licensed vans; get our low rates first. Flash Express & Storage Co., 251 S. W. 1st Court.

PENS REPAIRED

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED

Pencraft WHILE YOU WAIT We Sell All Makes 5 Bromfield Street, BOSTON

PIANOS FOR SALE

STYLE A Mason & Hamlin Grand in perfect condition. Box O-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 22 Howard St., Malden, Mass. Tel. Malden 4297 or Center Newton 3074

PRINTING

E. D. ABBOTT COMPANY PRINTERS AND STATIONERS 181 Mass. Ave., Boston Ken. 4051 3277

P. H. RIDDLE PRINTING and ENGRAVING 157 Federal St., Boston Lib. 3778

REAL ESTATE

HOUSES and APARTMENTS FOR RENT

In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods. HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc. Realtors, 273 Harvard Street Brookline. Asp. 1500

553 Commonwealth Ave., Newton Centre. Cen. New. 2252

FISHER HILL, BROOKLINE

Near Runkle School—For immediate action, owner leaving town, will sell charming house, excellent condition, below assessed value; 4 master bedrooms, 2 baths, maids' bedrooms and bath, new oil furnace, modern kitchen, shrubs, trees. MR. STEWART, Douglas & Hunneman, 5 Arlington St., Boston.

NEW CAPE COTTAGES

Insulated oil heat, tile baths, attached garages, artistically planned, tastily decorated and finely constructed; priced at $5800 to $6500; terms. Apply JOHN F. STACKPOLE, 1 Otis Hill Road, Hingham, Mass.

NEAR MOUNTAIN VIEW, CALIF.—2½ acres, 5-room house, garage; family orchard; $6500. Owner, F. SHANNON, 3267 24th St., San Francisco.

PALMS (4) tall, beautiful, straight-stemmed hardy (cocos plumosa vel Arecastrum romanzoffianum vel flexuosa variety), weathering all storms, sentinel staunch furnished home, 210 12th Avenue North, St. Petersburg; New England type, 2-story, 9 rooms; quite au fait; 1-car garage entrance rear; blooming Bougainvillaea; Turk's Cap; Bignonia; luxuriant cushiony lawn; fruit trees; $8500; no less, no haggling; season, $800. RALPH WARDLAW GLOAG, owner, Pemberton Square Boston.

WINTER HAVEN, FLORIDA—Perrine lemon and Persian lime groves; no finer location; excellent opportunity. L. M. NELSON, Real Estate.

ROOMS AND BOARD

NEEDHAM, MASS., 19 May St.—Comfortable rooms in private family; home cooking; conveniently located; Christian Scientists preferred. Tel. Needham 1559.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave. — Large room, 2nd floor front, furnished or unfurnished, permanents or transients; continuous hot water. Tel. COM. 9323.

BOSTON, 41 Concord Sq.—Attractive square room, newly renovated, bathroom floor; oil burner, hot water heating. CIR. 7829.

BOSTON, Marlboro St.—Three minutes from subway, unusually pleasant single or double room, running water. Com. 9728.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Furnished room with private bath, $5-$10 per week; meals optional. 41 Park Street. LONgwood 9504.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Sunny room for woman in apartment house; conveniently located; privileges. Tel. Tro. 6607.

FLORIDA St. Petersburg, Sea Breeze, 332 Beach Drive, North — Attractively furnished rooms, close in; facing Tampa Bay. Same management. The Clary, Charlotte, N. C.

MIAMI, FLA.—Near beach, attractive guest rooms, each with running water and private entrance. "Shorecrest," 751 N. E. 79th St.

MIAMI, FLA.—Rooms in refined private home; every consideration given to happiness and comfort of guests. 5973 N. E. 5th Ave.

N. Y. C., W. 114th St.—To lady, bright, sunny room in light, quiet 3-room apartment; privileges; transportation. Mornings. MO. 2-8456.

N. Y. C., 178th (1366 St. Nicholas)—Sunny room, adjoining bath, refined home, elevator; reasonable. COLY (Apt. 51). WA. 7-0309.

N. Y. C. — Exceptionally desirable single double: $3 up; if seen appreciated. RICE, 145 West 84th St. (Apt. 5E).

PALM BEACH, FLA. — Desirable rooms, double and single, one block from ocean, near Worth Ave. business center. MRS. WALSH, 211 Peruvian Ave. Tel. 9415.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

COMPTROLLER—Fifteen years' business and accounting experience, knowledge of taxes and management, now in public work, desires opportunity as comptroller or office manager with progressive company. Address Box G-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GARAGE manager, mechanic, first class chauffeur, desires position; courteous, sober and honest; will give excellent service in return for excellent wages. 3 East Street, Sanford, Maine. Phone 541.

GARDENER, superintendent, college graduated, finest refs.; lifetime exp.; landscaping, maintenance private estate greenhouses, grower exhibition plants, orchids, good botanist, handling help; married, no family, middle aged. M. REDLICH, Bethel, Conn.

LICENSED broadcast station operator, 28, recent graduate, some experience, desires opportunity for service with progressing company. FRANK A. BUNDY, 153 Plymouth, So., Rochester, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER-Typist, 15 years' experience, full, part time. Write Box M-3, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

COLLEGE graduate desires position as house mother, secretary, librarian, school or college. Box E-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COMPANION-Nurse for adult or child in Christian Science home; guide for blind. Tel. Hemp. 822-R. 29 So. St. Paul's Rd., Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.

SOLOISTS WANTED

SOLOIST wanted, Christian Science church member, permanent. For audition apply to FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, Dedham, Mass., or call Dedham 2063.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

MADELEINE DELIGHT BROOKS Soprano; radio and club work; teacher of singing, 58 Harland Road, Waltham, Mass. Phones: Middlesex 2080 and Waltham 2483-R.

POPULAR music on piano; learn to play with full professional style. Inquire BERT MULLER, PAR. 5309-R. After 6 p. m. LON. 3460 (Boston).

WANTED TO BUY

HIGHEST cash prices for women's worn clothes, men's used clothing. J. Y. CO., 119 W. 24th St., N. Y. City, Room 303, CH. 4-4408.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 50c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

ESTABLISH own business; apparel for home and office, exquisitely made; bulkproof; requires no ironing. Profit 80%. GARTON, 225 Fifth Ave. (527), New York.

FOR RENT

PENTHOUSE FOR RENT

MIAMI, FLA.—Quiet surroundings (no liquor sold); overlooking Biscayne Bay; completely furnished; two broad terraces; outdoor mosaic tiled bath, sitting room, 2 bedrooms, bath and shower; kitchenette with electric refrigerator and gas stove; maid service. Inquire TYRRO, WALSH, Ponce de Leon Hotel, 231 E. Flagler St., Miami, or Hanover 2-7188 in New York City.

MULTIGRAPHING

MULTIGRAPHING Prompt attention to mail orders. L. A. Letter Shop, 613 Lebanon Street Los Angeles, Calif. VAndike 1393

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 7-0548 9-10 A. M.—4-7 P. M. daily. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Wheeler at Five Points

SHOES — HOSIERY

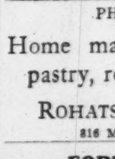
UTOPIA BOB JOYCE Cleaning Dyeing Altering Pressing

Conveniently Located Cash and Carry Branch Offices Prompt Delivery Service Phone 3-4216

DINE AT THE Britling

Three Convenient Locations

NO. 1 ..... 1ST AVENUE
NO. 2 ..... 20TH STREET
NO. 3 ..... 3RD AVENUE



Rosenberger's BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY LADIES' HAND BAGS of unmistakable quality

MOBILE

Gayter's

MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE

Style—Quality—Price

FLORIDA

CORAL GABLES

Where friends meet—and Eat THE TIFFIN

SAN SEBASTIAN HOTEL BUILDING CORAL GABLES, FLA. Evorll B. Grute, Owner and Manager

CORAL GABLES COUNTRY CLUB DINING ROOM

Open to the Public

Lunches from 50c to 75c
Dinners 75c to $1.50

For Reservations PHONE 4-1566

DAYTONA BEACH

Curtis Dry Goods Company

158 SOUTH BEACH STREET

Shop here for a beautiful selection of fine piece goods, table linens, bed linens, curtains, drapery materials, spreads, dainty underthings, hosiery, neckwear.

HALIFAX MOTORS

R. C. HENSON, Pres.

Oldsmobile and Chevrolet Dealer

Official A. A. A.

118-122 Magnolia Avenue

PHONE 1483

Home made pies, cakes, pastry, rolls and bread.

ROHATSCH'S BAKERY

816 MAIN STREET

FORT MYERS

FRANKLIN HARDWARE CO.

Distributor for

ELECTROLUX REFRIGERATORS
MAGIC CHEF RANGES
PYROFAX GAS

ROBB & STUCKY COMPANY

Incorporated

Furniture, Rugs, Draperies

Interior Decorators

2116-18 HENDRY STREET

JACKSONVILLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 5-0762 1:00 to 3:00 p. m. daily

Advertising Information Bureau

IRON FIREMAN

"The Machine That Made Coal an Automatic Fuel"

Authorized Dealer

JOSEPH NEEDHAM PLUMBING AND HEATING

16 S. Laura Phone 5-0069

STANDARD FURNITURE CO. 320 HOGAN

FINE FURNITURE, RUGS LAMPS, RADIOS

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. PHONE 5-3789

Jacobs Jewelers Laura at Adams

The QUALITY STORE

Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China

LAURA and ADAMS STREETS TEL. 5-7180

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE (Continued)

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
21 East Adams Street Phone 5-7206

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

EAT AT
Southern Cafeteria
Air Conditioned *Economical*
216-18 W. Adams Street

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LLOYD PRINTING, INC.

1800 N. MIAMI AVENUE Tel. 2-4743

McAVOY'S
ATLANTIC WHITE FLASH
Washing, Polishing, Lubrication
Biscayne Blvd. at 7th Street
PHONE 2-9817

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
Penton's Service Station
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

Miami's Most Particular
Prefer Laundry Service by
Gralynn Laundry
400 N. W. 8th St. Phone 3-3148

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

Mrs. J's Little Tea House
The Boulevard at 30th Street
Where cooking is an art and Service is a pleasure.
Course Dinners from 50c

We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
769 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph.-2-7696

BUILDING
CONTRACTOR and REPAIRS
Painting, Waterproofing and All Kinds of Construction Work
JOSEPH SARBACHER
8269 N. W. 5th Ave. Phone Edge. 2315-J

Rent or buy your radio from
Shelley's
PHILCO AND ZENITH RADIOS
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
3015 Grand Ave., Coconut Grove
Phone 4-4812

McFARLAND AWNING CORP.
742 S. W. EIGHTH STREET
Awnings — Canopies
Tarpaulins and Umbrellas

Cosmetics—Toilet Goods
Candies—Sodas—Sandwiches
at the Friendly Shop
Schrager's
BISCAYNE BLVD. AT THIRD STREET

INSURANCE
of all kinds
BAKER INSURANCE AGENCY
(Formerly W. W. Baker, Inc.)
1125 INGRAHAM BLDG. PHONE 3-4949

COMPLETE LINE OF
HOSIERY, BAGS and GLOVES
MODERATELY PRICED AT
The Hosiery Shop
Mrs. John A. Gaddis, 117 Seybold Arc.

Home Furniture Exchange
Complete line of new and used furniture for homes, apartments and hotels.
763 S. W. 8th Street Phone 2-1109

MISS SALLY'S KNITTING SHOP
209 HALCYON ARCADE NO. 4
Bernat Yarns
Instruction free with purchase of yarn. Orders taken for all knitted apparel.

Smart Hats
Alice ROSS
New Locations
1760 BISCAYNE BOULEVARD
and 830 LINCOLN ROAD, MIAMI BEACH

HART HARDWARE COMPANY
Everything for the Fisherman
BEST TACKLE BIGGEST VARIETY
FREE DELIVERY Phone 3-1816
44 N. E. FIRST STREET

MIAMI (Continued)

Miami's Most Exclusive
TYPEWRITER STORE
ALL MAKES
NEW AND REBUILT
Typewriters Adding Machines
Portables Mimeographs
Supplies Service Rentals
Palm Typewriter Co.
171 N. E. Second Street Ph. 2-0514

Venus Beauty Shoppe Inc.

F. A. HOOVER
207 Huntington Bldg., Miami
Telephone 2-7771
206 Coral Way, Coral Gables 4-4455
6814 Biscayne Blvd. Edge. 2233

Willard
Distributed by
DIXIE TIRE COMPANY
Miami and Miami Beach

CHINA—GLASSWARE
HOUSEWARE
Paints—Sporting Goods
Builders' Hardware and Supplies
RAILEY-MILAM, Inc.
27 W. Flagler 1173 W. Flagler
3704 N. E. 2nd Ave. 3418 Main Highway
621 Washington Ave., Miami Beach

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables

TIP TOP GROCERY CO.
"Miami's Market Center"
27 N. W. FIFTH STREET
1301 WEST FLAGLER STREET
We appreciate your patronage

MIAMI BEACH

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

When You Buy or Sell
Dade County Real Estate
See
WALTER C. ENSIGN
For
Abstracts and Title Insurance
Representing
FLORIDA TITLE COMPANY
1000 Lincoln Road Phone 5-9842

ORLANDO

Florence Beauty Shop

24 SO. ORANGE AVE.
Upstairs
Beautician, Hairdresser
Permanent Waves
Cannot Be Equaled for Beauty and Permanence

New Spring
FASHIONS
DICKSON - IVES
The Woman's Store
ORLANDO, FLA.

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

Spring Hats —
Orlando's largest selection—most reasonably priced. Made in our own workroom.
LOUISE SHOP
144 N. Orange Ave.

A. T. KAY
Real Estate Broker
HOMES GROVES
Property Management—Rentals
53 East Church St. Orlando, Fla.

MARINELLO BEAUTY SHOP
BEULAH BEATTY
All Kinds of Beauty Work
58 East Central Ave. Orlando, Florida
Phone 43-46

CALL
ACME-Colonial CLEANERS
ORANGE LAUNDRY
Clean Clothes Craftsmen
Church Street at Palmetto
Dial 2090 or 7313
Winter Park Phone 413

PALM BEACH

We've Moved
From 325 Worth Avenue to
15 MIZNER ALLEY
Hand Blocked Linen, Artificial Flowers, Gifts. Representatives for Wedgwood and Lenox China, Swedish Glass, Peasant Wares.
Fannie Ruhstadt, Inc.
RES. PHONE 4883

Florence Hair Dresser
Your Guiding Beautician
Thirteen Years in Palm Beach
LIDO POOL BLDG.
440 SOUTH OCEAN BLVD.
For Appointment Tel. 8828

WEST PALM BEACH

SOUTHLAND BAKERY
Real Homelike Cakes and Pastries
Good Bread and Rolls, Too.
MAY WE SERVE YOU?
3409-11 S. Dixie, W. Palm Beach, Fla.
J. R. ROGERS
C. M. ROGERS
Phone 8366

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH (Continued)

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN EXPRESSING OUR APPRECIATION TO READERS OF THE MONITOR FOR THEIR PATRONAGE
•
BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
207 CLEMATIS STREET
CONTRACTOR

In Palm Beach and West Palm Beach
—The Only—
Complete Fashion Store
Hatch's INC.
Clematis—Olive West Palm Beach

OLIVE AT FERN
FERN GRILL
FULL COURSE MEALS
40c, 50c, 75c, $1.00
Sea Food, Steaks, Chops
LUNCHEON—DINNER

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

CONSTANT SERVICE
B.D. COLE INC.
Telephone 4117
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

Glidden Paints
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
THE GLIDDEN PAINT STORE
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

THE RIGGLE SHOP
315 Clematis Street Phone 6051
Complete ladies' accessory shop and sport dresses
OUR MOTTO
Style—Service—Quality

Shop at
Dorothy-Denny's
HATS and SPORTSWEAR
"Just a Little Different"
221 Clematis Street Phone 4846
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

THE LOG CABIN
TEA ROOM
325 Datura Street
FRIED CHICKEN and WAFFLES
SIZZLING STEAKS
SEA FOOD Quality Food
FRESH VEGETABLES Harmonious Surroundings
Phone 7705

SARASOTA

In Sarasota It's
MARTIN'S
Restaurant and Coffee Shop
AT FIVE POINTS
Sea Foods a Specialty

Badger Pharmacy, Inc.
at Five Points
S. D. BOYLSTON, *Manager*
Luncheonette Service
Stationery — Perfumes
PHONE 2224

MODERNE BEAUTY SHOP
Welcome to Our Many Local Customers and Winter Visitors. We offer you the latest in Cosmetology. We use only filtered water in shampooing.
215 Main St. Phone 6546

ST. PETERSBURG

Our chapel and service offer every facility and convenience.
The BAYNARD COMPANY
Funeral Home
Dial 4151 770 Fourth Ave., North

ROGERS *Dry Cleaners*
MAINTAIN THE
HIGHEST STANDARD *of Work and Service at Reasonable Prices*
1700 CENTRAL AVENUE DIAL 4187

PHONE 87824 ESTAB. 1925
E. H. KANISS CO., Inc.
DIAMOND MERCHANTS - JEWELERS
Diamond Setting Expert Repairing
11 FLORIDA ARCADE

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG (Continued)

Dial 7536
Lowrey's
SMART CLOTHES FOR THE YOUNGER SET
340 Central Phone

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

SHARRON HAT SHOP
Exclusive Millinery
Phone 4319 116 First Ave., N. E.
Opposite Sorono Hotel

CONCORD
Patio Restaurant and Coffee Shop
Good Food—Excellent Service
Special Sunday Dinners
2ND AVE. AT 1ST STREET NORTH
Phone 7823 A. B. Chase, Owner

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

Warren's De Soto
Cleaners - Laundry
Dyers - Hatters
TAMPA, FLA.

Seminole
FURNITURE COMPANY
INCORPORATED
805-808 FLORIDA AVENUE
Tampa, Florida

"Shop at
Sears
and Save"
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
Tampa, Fla.

WINTER HAVEN

The Jolley Motor Co.
SALES SERVICE
Winter Haven—Auburndale

MISS L. M. NELSON
Registered
REAL ESTATE BROKER
High Class Properties
Homes, Lots, Business Properties
Groves
LINGER ARCADE PHONE 26-672

Juhler'S
Vanity Fair and Kickernick Silk Underwear
Gold Stripe and Gordon Silk Stockings

CARROLL SMITH, INC.
Hardware
"The Friendly Store"
15-19 THIRD ST. N. W. Ph. 24-601

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0671
8 A. M.-11 A. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

Hubbard Printing Co.
GOOD PRINTING
29 Pryor Street N. E. Wa. 3957
LAYOUTS ART WORK TYPOGRAPHY

Chajage's
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
HENRY SOBELSON, Prop.
220 Peachtree Street

Insurance and Annuities
Inquiries invited—
no obligation
Charles E. Shepard
The Equitable Life Assur. Society of U. S.
2020 Rhoden-Haverty Bldg. Walnut 3793

For Fine Foods
at Economical Prices Call Us
ECHOLS & LYLE, Inc.
776 N. Highland Ave. He 0344
1399 N. Highland Ave. He 9780
430 Moreland Ave, N. E. Ja 0546

GEORGIA

ATLANTA (Continued)

Schneider & Son Jewelers
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

Nationally Known
SHOES
for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN
Every Type of Footwear for the Entire Family
BYCK'S 203 PEACHTREE STREET

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4984-R
9-10:30 A. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

R. A. McCord Motor Co.
AUTHORIZED DEALER
SALES AND SERVICE
Ford - Lincoln Zephyr
Lincoln
215-221 Second St. Macon, Ga.

Shop at
Sears
and Save
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
MACON, GA.

SHOP
Dannenberg's
Middle Georgia's Largest and Most Complete Department Store
For QUALITY Merchandise at a Reasonable Price
THIRD AT POPLAR, MACON, GA.

UNION DRY GOOD CO.
Complete
Department Store
Phone 4761 417 Cherry St.

GILL'S BREAD
813 Vineville Ave.

Marvin's Grocery
GROCERIES AND MEATS
The Store of Quality
Phones 138-139 2105 VINEVILLE AVE.
Prompt Delivery

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Asheville Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

CHARLOTTE LAUNDRY, Inc.
Established 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER

Clothes should have the same careful attention in their cleaning as in their buying. Unless they are cleaned expertly, their original beauty is dulled; their feel of freshness lost.

When you have your clothes SANITONED regularly you will find out for yourself that they will not only look better but wear longer. SANITONE gives the garment added resistance and restores and lengthens the active life of your wardrobe. The chemical properties of many modern fabrics are such that they should be entrusted only to a quality cleaner.

DIAL 3-5191

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: 56, Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris; 16, rue du Mont Blanc, Geneva.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office

FRENCH TEACHERS

PARIS—Madame Canal, 3 rue Duguesclin; Government school teacher knowing English, gives French lessons at home. Frs. 20.- an hour.

POST WANTED

FRANCE—Very capable and careful lady desires post with elderly lady or gentleman; experienced nurse; would travel; can do housework and cooking. Mademoiselle MOESLE, 26 rue Médréville, NANCY, Meurthe and Moselle.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

SPIEZ, Bernese Oberland, Switzerland—For sale, rent or exchange with other property in Swiss city, high-class modern property, 9 rooms, garage, beautiful park, splendid situation; near station; reduced price. Apply: DIANA Spies, Lake of Thoune.

Europe

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

Kox
KOHLEN - IMPORT A. G.
STEINENTORBERG 18
Tel. 22.870 B. K. G. Marken
COAL

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27.819
1 P. M.-6 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zürich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum.

Wollenhof & Co
MARKTGASSE 8 BERN
STRICKWAREN
STRÜMPFE
WOLLE
UNTERWÄSCHE
HANDARBEITEN
KINDERSACHEN
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28.445
9:30 A. M.-12:30 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BADAN
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822
(Drapery Store)

LINGERIE, BONNETERIE
TISSUS FANTAISIE
Grande Maison de Blanc
BUISSON-PAISANT
9, Rue de la Confédération
(WHITE GOODS)

INTERLAKEN

Fish and Chickens
A. MICHEL, A. G.
Comestibles
TEL. 140

MÜRREN

ERNST von ALLMEN
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
Montana House Tel. 4634

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

Cleghorns
FOR ALL YOUR NEEDS

Capetown

Cape Town's most popular Store Cleghorns

Johannesburg

The most popular Store in Johannesburg Cleghorns

Port Elizabeth

Port Elizabeth's most popular Store Cleghorns

CAFES at Cape Town and Port Elizabeth
Phone 5-1646 Head Office and Works 3 Draklow St., Woodstock

The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

DURBAN

West St. Durban Phone 21551

Try STUTTAFORDS First
The Store of Personal Service
Always ask for:—
MODEL DAIRY
"Velvyet" Ice Cream, Bread and Pure Milk
Obtainable at all our Establishments
or PHONE 21368

Oldfields
for
FURNITURE
Carpets
Curtain Fabrics
Phone 21758. 513-515 WEST STREET

Watches - Jewellery
Gifts
for Every Occasion
Diamond Engagement Rings
Lovell S. Robertson
9 Castle Arcade Phone 25464

WINTONS
The Men's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all men's apparel. Moderately priced.
376 WEST ST. Phone 2-5289

JOHANNESBURG

Better Value in FOOTWEAR
Our Boots and Shoes are offered to you at prices which ensure a big saving every time you purchase a pair at our Store
Only Address:
SLATER, JONES & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Sacks Buildings, 28 JOUBERT STREET

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Continued)

OUR POLICY IN SIX WORDS
DEPENDABLE GOODS
UTMOST VALUES
FRIENDLY SERVICE
JOHN ORR & Co
JOHANNESBURG

G. M. HORNE
(PTY.) LTD.
•
Printers
•
61 Simmonds Street

NEW YORK STEAM LAUNDRY, Ltd.
CLEANERS and DYERS
36 Sydney Road, Lorentzville
P. O. Box 6037 Phone 24 3680

Henwoods are good to you for . . .
Glassware and China, Electrical Goods, Fancy Goods, Tools and Domestic Hardware.
HENWOODS
Opp. City Hall
Also Springs and Pretoria

The House of Quality
Thrupp & Co
Grocers and Provision Merchants
PRITCHARD STREET

McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
For QUALITY Goods at Popular Prices
Men's and Boys' Complete Outfitters and Tailors
44 RISSIK STREET

MARIE LYNCH & CO.
LADIES' COSTUMIERS and OUTFITTERS
3 HOEK ST., opposite "THE METRO"
P. O. Box 2632 Phone 22-2480

Try
THE NEEDLECRAFT AND TRANSFER STORE
18 Old Arcade
Market Street, Johannesburg

Australia

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

ROTHWELLS OUTFITTING LTD.
LADIES AND GENTS TAILORS
EDWARD ST., BRISBANE

ALLAN & STARK LTD
QUEEN & ROELANDT STREETS BRISBANE
Brisbane's Modern and Progressive Department Store. Quality Merchandise at Fair Prices.
OPEN AN ACCOUNT
For SERVICE and QUALITY

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Windsor 6587
9 A. M.-6 P. M. daily—Sat. 9 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
F. 6862

eugene

C. CARLSSON
Ladies' Hairdresser
ALBANY COURT
230 COLLINS STREET

Let Us DELIVER *to Your Office* WEEKLY
CLEAN TOWELS
Use This Friendly Service
RING U3171 (2 lines)

TYPING
Letters, Catalogs, Price Lists, etc.
Set out clearly and completed expertly and punctually at the office of
EDITH M. TAPNER
20 Queen Street MU 1248

BEDDING at RAINER'S
Bedding Remade—Same Day Service
18 CENTRE COURT, thro' Centreway and 13 HOWEY PLACE, C1 P4258

The BEAUTY SHOPPE
(Gladys Ansett) *of Marlene*
for Individuality in Hairdressing
2 Prospect Hill Rd. (2 doors from Burke Rd.)
CAMBERWELL Phone W. 3177

Well Tailored-- and Assured!
SUITS COSTUMES From Six Guineas
GOTAL MOVITZ
CAPITOL HOUSE
Swanston St. F-2211

MELBOURNE—Camberwell

Cooper's Frock Shops
662 Burke Road, Camberwell W 3704
230 Station Street, Box Hill WX 2233
SPORTSWEAR and MILLINERY
—*with Beauty Salon also at Box Hill*

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

Shop at . . . Dine at . . .
GEORGE COURTS
"The BIG Store"
KARANGAHAPE Rd AUCKLAND

WELLINGTON

IN THE LEAD
for Fashion Goods
Furnishings and Household Drapery Values

LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

Smart Hand Bags! Travelling Goods!
For anything in leather or fibre visit Wellington Headquarters. We sell QUALITY goods at the price of the commonplace.
NASH'S
only address
133-135 Cuba St., Wellington, N. Z.
No Branch Shops

The Reid Jones Shoe Co Limited

Fashionable Shoes
With
Good Fitting and Service
The 'T & G Bldg., Lambton Quay

MACDUFFS
The Junior Store... Cuba Street
The noted low-priced stores with the high quality goods. Crockery, Glassware, Enamelware, Tinware, Aluminumware, Household Hardware, Toilet Requisites, Stationery and Fancy Goods.
"The House That Value Built"

26 Departments Supply Your Needs—
Fashions, Fabrics, Linens, Blankets, Furnishings and a Real Men's Store.
JAMES SMITH, Ltd.
WELLINGTON

COLLIE'S
for
Furniture and Furnishings
QUALITY *VALUE*
Manners Street and Riddiford Street

BOUDOIR
Specialists in
Ladies' Lingerie, Hosiery Blouses, etc.
73 Manners St. and 116 Willis St.

LINDSAY'S LTD.
Smart Shoes at Moderate Prices
Courtenay Place (opposite St. James)
Lambton Quay (opposite Midland)

STEWART DAWSONS
New Zealand's Leading Jewellers
AUCKLAND WELLINGTON
CHRISTCHURCH DUNEDIN

D. J. CONSTABLE
SILK AND HOSIERY SPECIALIST
Constables Corner, Gas Co. Buildings
Courtenay Place, WELLINGTON

MAWSON'S
38 Willis Street
Hosiery, Lingerie and Foundation Garment Specialists
PHONE 43-516

Gertrude Wray Matthews
Voice Production and Elocution
Pupil of Henri Albiston, London
Studio, 82 Duncan Terrace, Kilbirnie, Wellington. Phone 24-493

"THE DAINTIES"
Mrs. B. E. Tucker
Home Made Cakes
Caterers for Weddings, Parties, Socials, etc.
96 WILLIS STREET

The Wellington Bread Co.
Cor. Dixon and Herbert Sts. Phone 63-883
PURVEYORS of Finest Quality Bread
Daily Deliveries City and Suburbs
H. D. Tonks, Prop.

P. H. JAUNCEY
Portrait Photographer
Weddings Children
Miniatures
50 Willis Street Phone 43-547

DENHARD BREAD
Won its favour through Goodness and Flavour
Its amazing popularity proves its unvarying excellence.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

Mr. Powell, Miss Loy Star In Successful 'Thin Man' Sequel

After the Thin Man (Metro)—Nick (William Powell) and Nora (Myrna Loy) disturb their amiable domesticity long enough to solve another series of murders in a slick guesser which defies the laws of falling bodies by being nearly as amusing as its predecessor, "The Thin Man." Nick is called in by snooty relatives to probe "in a quiet way" the disappearance of Nora's cousin's husband. That singularly villainous gentleman is shortly dispatched and our sophisticated sleuth, after much good comedy, supplies the traditional surprise culprit. It's good, fast-paced fun for the most part, though some portions are distasteful. James Stewart, Elissa Landi, Joseph Calleia, Jessie Ralph, Teddy Hart.—Adults and young people.

All American Chump (Metro)—The producers would optimistically refer to it as a "Grade B" picture. Stuart Erwin's farcical disingenuity becomes more than a trifle tiresome after about four reels. Small town bank clerk, a whiz at figures, falls into the hands of scheming side-show barker, foils everybody and surprises nobody when he defeats the world's champion bridge player, outsmarts the gangsters who try to "fix" the match, steals the barker's girl. Betty Furness, Robert Armstrong, Edmund Gwenn.—Adults and young people.

Criminal Lawyer (RKO)—Love, honesty and self-sacrifice bloom in the mire of underworld sordidness, but the blossoms turn out to be pretty poor paper imitations. Brilliant but unethical criminal lawyer becomes district attorney and foils the gang chief who would trap him by confessing past misdemeanors, convicting the crook and leaving the bar.
P. S. But he does get the girl. Lee Tracy, Margot Grahame, Eduardo Ciannelli, Erik Rhodes.—Adults.

Flying Hostess (Universal)—Hollywood is shaking the heroic air stewardess yarn like a terrier with a rat. And the results are getting successively dreadier. The latest ought to be about the last shake, although we have our fingers crossed when we say it. The brave little girl in the spandy little uniform saves the big transport ship when the hero and the head comedian are overpowered by bandits. William Gargan, Judith Barrett, William Hall, Astrid Allwyn, Andy Devine.—Family.

Great Guy (Grand National)—With an honest heart and flying fists, James Cagney—the same old Jimmie but now on the side of law and order—scuttles skullduggery in the department of weights and measures in a fast-moving crime drama. There are plenty of laughs. Mae Clarke, James Burke, Edward Brophy, Henry Kolker, Robert Gleckler.—Family.

Maid of Salem (Paramount)—Because of the intelligence with which the screen play develops its thesis—that ignorance and superstition can be overcome—and because of Frank Lloyd's fine direction, this is an important contribution to cinema literature. A girl of Salem, caught in the fearful grip of the 1692 witch scare, barely escapes being hanged. Well acted and photographed. Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray, Gale Sondergaard, Louise Dresser, Edward Ellis, Beulah Bondi, Donald Meek, Bonita Granville.—Adults and young people.

Man of Affairs (Gaumont-British)—A good George Arliss picture in which the English star plays a triple role. As one twin brother, he saves the other twin brother by impersonating himself and averting disaster in India. Quite inconsequential comedy but performed with that characteristic Arliss finesse which is a joy to behold. Romily Lunge, René Ray and others.—Family.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "Lloyds of London," "One in a Million," "Born to Dance," "Pennies From Heaven," "Champagne Waltz," "That Girl From Paris," "Stowaway," "Love on the Run," "Pigskin Parade," "As You Like It," "Theodora Goes Wild," "Daniel Boone," "The Devil Is a Sissy," "The Gay Desperado," "Old Hutch," "My Man Godfrey," "Nine Days a Queen," "Romeo and Juliet."

Young People and Adults: "The Plainsman," "Career Woman," "Charlie Chan at the Opera," "Winterset," "Rembrandt," "Garden of Allah," "Come and Get It," "Libeled Lady," "Valiant Is the Word for Carrie," "Craig's Wife," "Dodsworth," "Ramona."

Adults Only: "La Kermesse Héroique," "Anthony Adverse."

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays)

Studies In the Psalms

No. 63 in a series of articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong

Psalm 84

A Song of God's House

(A Psalm of the Captivity in Babylon, 586-536 B. C.)

This psalm, one of the three designated as set to a vintage melody (Gittith) might be called a companion to Psalms 42 and 43, since it expresses a similar devotion to the house of God. The Bible presents many evidences that man's true dwelling place is the "House of God"; and to the singer of this exquisite song, the joyous realization of the security of that dwelling place filled his consciousness and gave harmony to his thought.

It is generally assumed that Psalm 84 developed during the period of the later exile. The time came when Belshazzar, son of Nabonidus, was reigning in Babylon. Nabonidus is now associated with the Nebuchadnezzar named in the book of Daniel, probably a second or third of that name. He it was who restored the ancient temple of Ur, the home of Abraham; and the name of Belshazzar was found upon the tablets of Ur.

But to Babylon came Darius, supposedly one of the governors of Cyrus, the king of the Medes and the Persians. He conquered Belshazzar; and it is to be noted that the Persian influence has been reflected in many of the psalms and in the other literature of the exiled Children of Israel.

It was a Persian king who arranged that the exiles be permitted to return to Jerusalem and to rebuild it if they so desired. Undoubtedly some such joyous announcement was the inspiration for this lyric of devotion to the house of God. Or perhaps it may have burst from the throat of some lone pilgrim on his way to Jerusalem.

From the standpoint of Hebrew poetry, this is a unique example of what is called interruption. It might be called a digression, after the manner of many a sermon. The main theme of longing for the house of God is interrupted by a description of the pilgrims going up to Jerusalem (v. 4-7), which is followed by the pilgrim's hymn (v. 8 and 9, 11 and 12), which in turn is interrupted by a parenthetic statement of fact (v. 10).

However, after the voicing of a deep spiritual need of communion and the joy of recognizing "How amiable are thy tabernacles, O Lord of Hosts!" a very beautiful thought is expressed in verse 3, where it is shown that as is a home and a nest to the little sparrow, so "even thine altars, O Lord of Hosts" are to the one whose longing heart takes his footsteps toward Zion.

This thought of course suggests another, and the one hastening toward Jerusalem recalls his former pilgrimages. He knows from past experience that most blest of all are they that dwell continually "in thy house"; next blest, the faithful pilgrim. The way to Zion goes through his heart. Dreary spots along the route (Baca, "valleys of weeping") are made places of blessing by the kindness of other pilgrims, just as the early spring rains make spots of refreshment along the way ("filleth the pools").

From "strength to strength" the pilgrim advances until he has completed his journey, and in exultation the ancient song of the pilgrims is sung (v. 8 and 9, 11 and 12). No, can he refrain from expressing his superlative joy in an emphatic statement:

A day in thy courts is better than a thousand.
I had rather be a doorkeeper in the house of my God
Than to dwell in the tents of wikkedness

Puzzle Corner Answers

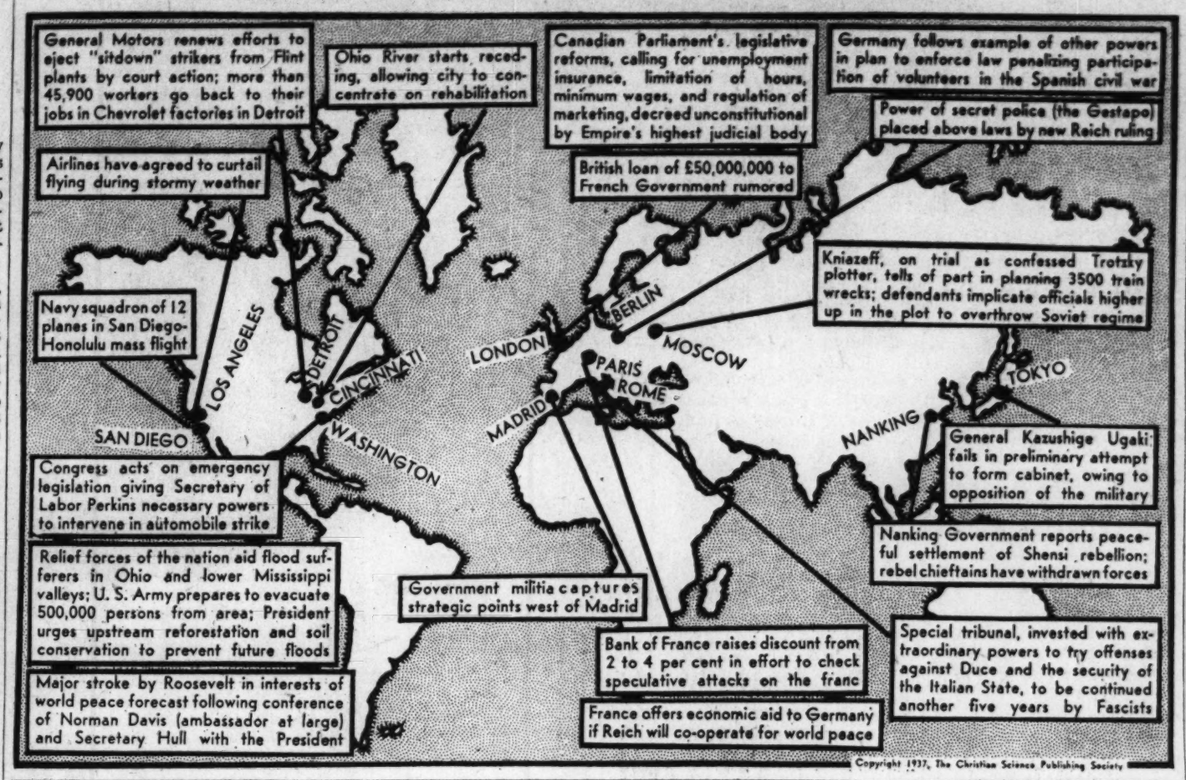
Cryptogram: "There was a sound of revelry by night." "Twas the pencils of the pundlers rallying to the call. On with the cryptic!

Bible Arithmetic: 7 (Blessed), plus 5 (fifth chapter), minus 3 (are), times 11 (peacemakers), divided by 3 (the), equals 33.

Letter Changing: Face, lace, lane, land, hand.

Occupations of the Famous: Violinist—Fritz Kreisler; Soprano—Jenny Lind; Poet—Percy Shelley; Inventor—James Watt; Actress—Maude Adams; Composer—Johann Bach; Printer—William Caxton; Essayist—Joseph Addison; Navigator—Sir Francis Drake; Journalist—Horace Greeley.

World News of the Week at a Glance


General Motors renews efforts to eject "sitdown" strikers from Flint plants by court action; more than 45,900 workers go back to their jobs in Chevrolet factories in Detroit
Ohio River starts receding, allowing city to concentrate on rehabilitation
Canadian Parliament's legislative reforms, calling for unemployment insurance, limitation of hours, minimum wages, and regulation of marketing, decreed unconstitutional by Empire's highest judicial body
Germany follows example of other powers in plan to enforce law penalizing participation of volunteers in the Spanish civil war
Power of secret police (the Gestapo) placed above laws by new Reich ruling
Airlines have agreed to curtail flying during stormy weather
British loan of £50,000,000 to French Government rumored
Kniazeff, on trial as confessed Trotzky plotter, tells of part in planning 3500 train wrecks; defendants implicate officials higher up in the plot to overthrow Soviet regime
Navy squadron of 12 planes in San Diego-Honolulu mass flight
LOS ANGELES
DETROIT
CINCINNATI
WASHINGTON
SAN DIEGO
LONDON
BERLIN
MOSCOW
PARIS
ROME
MADRID
TOKYO
NANKING
Congress acts on emergency legislation giving Secretary of Labor Perkins necessary powers to intervene in automobile strike
General Kazushige Ugaki fails in preliminary attempt to form cabinet, owing to opposition of the military
Nanking Government reports peaceful settlement of Shensi rebellion; rebel chieftains have withdrawn forces
Relief forces of the nation aid flood sufferers in Ohio and lower Mississippi valleys; U. S. Army prepares to evacuate 500,000 persons from area; President urges upstream reforestation and soil conservation to prevent future floods
Government militia captures strategic points west of Madrid
Bank of France raises discount from 2 to 4 per cent in effort to check speculative attacks on the franc
Special tribunal, invested with extraordinary powers to try offenses against Duce and the security of the Italian State, to be continued another five years by Fascists
Major stroke by Roosevelt in interests of world peace forecast following conference of Norman Davis (ambassador at large) and Secretary Hull with the President
France offers economic aid to Germany if Reich will co-operate for world peace
Copyright 1937, The Christian Science Publishing Society

Sunbonnet Sue

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Initial Words

This is a good game for getting guests acquainted with each other. Pin on each guest a card with the initial of his last name. Tell the guests that the letters are to spell words.

For example: Mr. "F." finds Miss "A.," and together they find someone whose initial would make a word—like Mr. "T," the word formed being "Fat." Each writes this word on his card and sets out to find another word; or the three might start together and seek an "E," for example.

When groups have spelled out their words they may break up and form new groups, always writing on their cards the words spelled. Prizes may be given to the person getting the largest number of words spelled, and also to the person having the largest total of letters.—D. M., Collingwood, N. J.

Quotation for Today

TO UNDERSTAND is to pardon.
—MADAME DE STAEL

In Lighter Vein

That's Over With

Little Cathie had been to her first party, and was eagerly telling her mother what a happy time she had had.

"Cathie," said her mother, "I hope you remembered to tell the hostess that you had a pleasant time at the party."

"Oh, yes, mother," answered Cathie, "I told her as soon as I got there, so I wouldn't forget it."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Pet Peeves

In a leaky boat I'd send to sea
The pest who says, "You're telling me!"
—Ed Scanlan, in Buffalo Evening News.

We really ought to take a poke
At the guy who says, "Okey Doke!"

Gentle Hint

Her Father: "I do hope you appreciate that in marrying my daughter you are getting a very big-hearted and generous girl."

Young Man: "I do, sir. And I hope that she has acquired those fine qualities from her father."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

The Right Answer

Traffic Cop: "Hey, who do you think you are?"

Driver: "Oh, I'm just one of the taxpayers that pays you your salary for insulting me."—The Chaser.

Early Morning Moments

He sleepily grabbed the hair brush instead of the hand mirror. "Gracious!" he exclaimed, "I certainly need a shave!"

—Humorist

"Now, remember, Henry—don't you go and lose the clothes-line."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Nothing Wasted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Waco, Texas

There are two sisters here who have an attractive home, which they have turned into a rendezvous where they supply small and large parties with deliciously prepared food at reasonable prices.

For a setting, the back lawn is a happy place to be. A brook flows at the back, the banks of which have been lined with rocks; and a rustic bridge, shrubs, trees, flowers and a sundial in a cozy nook, combine to make a picturesque place.

As there is an accumulation of left-overs, the sisters see to it that nothing is wasted.

A neighbor saw one of the women going regularly to an open plot near by and carefully distributing something on a broad rock, which afterward proved to be bones and bits of meat. A company of dogs would soon come, as the table was prepared for them.

The other sister collects the cake crumbs (scraping carefully every particle from the sides of pans), also she breaks up left-over bread into tit-bits. These crumbs are taken to separate tables on the lawn. It is interesting to note that the birds know when this food is due, and they chirp their notes of gratitude as they eat. Incidentally, the birds always go first to the table of cake crumbs (changing the order of serving).

This is a daily occurrence. The sisters are always very busy, but never too busy to care for the lesser of His creatures.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Actual—*Ak'-tu-al.* In ordinary conversation the second syllable easily becomes *-choo.*

The Latin *actum*, "an act, thing done" (neuter of *actus*, past participle of *agere*, "to do, to drive"), is the source of our word. What is actual has real existence in the realm of action or fact; it has proof of its existence within itself. The actual, like the real, has nothing to do with the mutability of matter.

Æon—*E'-on* (*e* long, *o* clipped-short).

The Gnostics of the early Christian era taught that there were seven "world-creating spirits" known as "æons," which existed before time began and proceeded from, and collectively represented, the Perfect Æon, or God. The word was adapted from the Greek *aion*, a term used to designate an indefinite or infinite duration of time—and, by extension, an existence that continues from everlasting to everlasting.

Ambushment—The accent is on the first syllable, *am'-boosh-ment.*

Ammon — *Am'-on* (*a* short, *o* clipped-short).

Asaph—*Ay'-saf* (first *a* long, second short).

Bade—Short *a.*

Benaiah—*Be-nay'-ya* (*e* as in create, first *a* long, second as in *sofa*).

Edifying (Eph. 4:12) — "Edify" goes back to the Latin *aedes*, which originally designated a fireplace or hearth; but as that feature was often, and still is, called the heart of the household, *aedes* later came to denote the whole building — and *aedificare* was used in the sense of "to build." Thus, the Old French form, *edifier*, "to build up," was the immediate parent of our word (compare "edifice").

The literal signification of "to construct, set up materials into a structure" has been dissociated from "edify" for many years; but "to build up (or increase) faith and holiness" is a recognized definition of the verb today.

Evangelize—*E-van'-jeh-lize* (first *e* as in create, *a* short, second *e* clipped-short, *i* long).

An "evangelist," according to the Greek root *evaggelistes*, is literally "one who brings good news." The word was applied to those faithful workers who early proclaimed the gospel. The Greek form is compounded of *ev*, "well," and *aggelia*, "tidings"—an extension, by the way, of *aggelos*, "messenger," from which we derive "angel."

With this concept of "evangelist," it is easy to understand the verb "evangelize": It means "to bring the glad tidings to; to make like the gospel in spirit"—in other words, "to convert."

Intuition—*In-tu-ish'-un* (each *i* short, first *u* as in *u*nite, second as in *c*ircus; secondary stress on first syllable).

The Latin roots *in*, "in," and *tueri*, "to look," were followed quite closely in forming our word; for "intuition" is an immediate penetrating gaze, a looking in upon—that is, a capacity for knowing by immediate perception.

Intuition is not a quality acquired by book learning; it is innate. The consciousness that discerns a thing intuitively, apprehends it at once; and with the same view that it perceives ideas, it perceives their relations. Whether intuition is developed by understanding or experience, may not be easily determined; but the quality is undoubtedly a fine manifestation of intelligence. And Mind shines through the clearest transparency.

Jahaziel—*Ja-hay'-zih-el* (first *a* as in *sofa*, second long, *i* and *e* short).

Jehoshaphat—Note that the second syllable is *-hosh*; *Je-hosh'-a-fat* (*e* as in create, *o* short, first *a* as in *sofa*, second short).

Jeiel—*Je-i'-el* (first *e* as in create, *i* long, second *e* short).

Logos—The *o*'s are short.

Mattaniah—*Mat-a-ni'-a* (first *a* short, second and third as in *sofa*, *i* long; secondary stress on first syllable).

Perfecting—Preferably with accent on the second syllable.

Obnoxious—*Ob-nok'-shus* (each *o* short, *u* clipped-short).

We get our word from the Latin *obnoxius*, "liable to hurt," compounded of *ob*, "toward, upon," and *noxa*, "harm, hurt," the Indo-Germanic root being *nek*, "to perish, or cause to perish"—from whence also the Greek *nekus*, "a corpse."

Pantheism—*Pan'-the-izm.*

This word has been coined from the Greek *pan*, "all," and *theos*, "a god." The term is applied to the teaching that God, by virtue of being omnipresent, must be in all matter (since matter as air, water, mineral, etc., was regarded as being everywhere); that the physical universe taken or conceived of as a whole is Deity; that there is no God but the combination of forces which appear to operate in the material world. This doctrine fails to take into consideration the fact that if God is all, all must be like God, Spirit.

Primeval—*Pri-me'-val* (*i* and *e* long, *a* as in *a*ccount).

Whatever may be described as "primeval" belongs literally to the "first age" (Latin *primus*, "first," and *aevum*, "age"). Our word may be used in the sense of "original," "primal," or "primitive"; but its best use is to designate that which "was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be."

Seir—Two syllables, *Se'-ir* (*e* long, *i* short).

Spirit—Not *Spih'-rut*, and certainly not *Spirt*; sound it *Spir'-it.*

Thwart—*Thwort* (*o* as in *o*rb).

The origin of this word has caused scholars no end of research; but there is general agreement that the Middle English *thwert* (or *thwart*) must have come through the Scandinavian (otherwise there could be no accounting for the final *t*). The predominating sense, however, is "cross" or "across"; for example, the Icelandic *um thvert* means "across, thwart," the Danish *tvaert* means "across," and the Swedish *tvart* means "rudely"—allied to Dutch *dwars*, "crossly." All, of course, go back to the Teutonic base *thwerh*, "transverse, cross."

Whatever is thwarted has been not merely withstood, or resisted (these imply that the action has been carried to the opponent); but it has been met by the opponent actively, by directly crossing and disputing the path. That which is thwarted is frustrated.

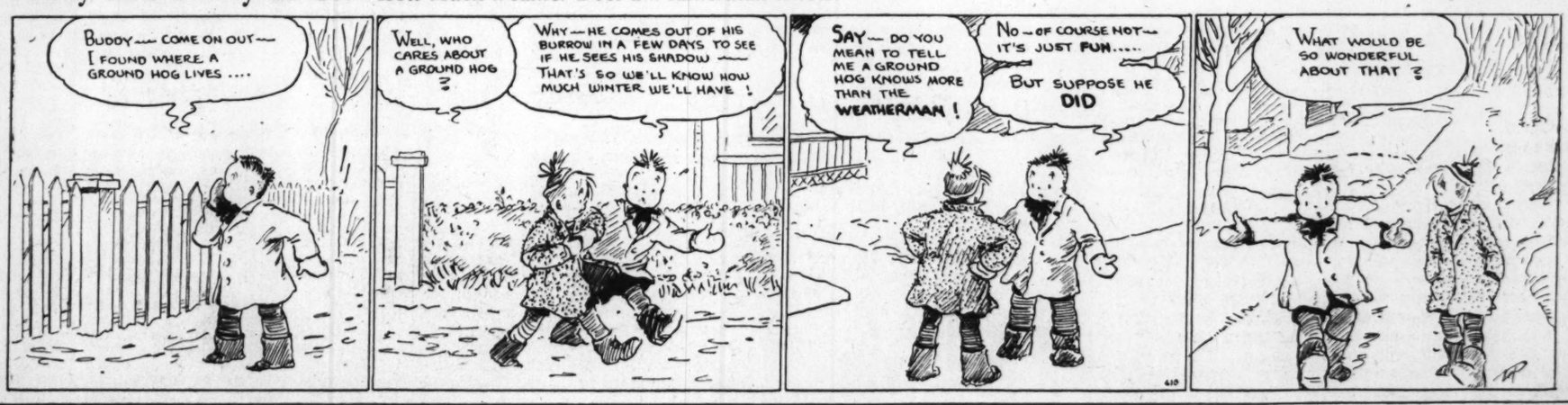
Verities—*Ver'-ih-tiz*, according to Webster's; but, unless our ears have deceived us, careful speakers sound the last syllable with a decent trace of quick-long *e*.

"Verity" comes to us from the Latin *veritas*, "truth" (*verus*, "true"), and expresses the quality or state of being true or real. "Verities," then, are realities in the highest sense of the word; they have no connection with the fleeting or temporal.

Washing — *Woshing* (*o* short), Avoid *wawshing.*

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*How Much Weather Does a Weatherman Know?*

By LE PELLEY


BUDDY — COME ON OUT — I FOUND WHERE A GROUND HOG LIVES ....
WELL, WHO CARES ABOUT A GROUND HOG ?
WHY — HE COMES OUT OF HIS BURROW IN A FEW DAYS TO SEE IF HE SEES HIS SHADOW — THAT'S SO WE'LL KNOW HOW MUCH WINTER WE'LL HAVE !
SAY — DO YOU MEAN TO TELL ME A GROUND HOG KNOWS MORE THAN THE WEATHERMAN !
NO — OF COURSE NOT — IT'S JUST FUN.....
BUT SUPPOSE HE DID
WHAT WOULD BE SO WONDERFUL ABOUT THAT ?

The Adventures of Waddles—*Out to Get a Story on George Ground Hog*

By THE HAGERS

ACCURACY
I WENT UP TO THE 'DRAKEVILLE NEWS.' THE EDITOR SAID, 'WE COULD USE
A STORY ON GEORGE GROUND-HOG HERE; HE'S SCHEDULED TUESDAY TO APPEAR.
EDITOR
HE'LL LOOK, AND IF HE DOESN'T CAST A SHADOW WE'LL KNOW WINTER'S PAST."
I QUACKED, "YOUR HEADLINES GET IN PLACE. I'LL WANT A LOT OF FRONT PAGE SPACE!"

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Quoting directly from Byron, a Quincy, Mass., reader adds a bit of timely cryptographic comment.

"CODED XYK Y KABLU AM EDIDGER SR LTNOC." 'CXYK COD WDLQTGK AM COD WBV-VGDEK EYGGRTLN CA COD QYGG. AL XTCO COD QERWCK!

Bible Arithmetic

To the number of letters in the first word of the first Beatitude ——— add the number of the chapter of Matthew in which they are given ———; subtract the number of letters in the first missing word in the following Beatitude: "Blessed . . . . . the . . . . . for they shall be called . . . . . children of God" ———; multiply by the number of letters in the second missing word ———; and divide by the number of letters in the third missing word ———. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

A Tampa, Florida, reader shares this letter change. Following the usual rules, change FACE to HAND in 4 moves.

Occupations of the Famous

Can you identify these famous persons by their occupations? The first has been checked, as usual:

1	violinist	William Caxton	
2	soprano	Sir Francis Drake	
3	poet	Fritz Kreisler	✓
4	inventor	Joseph Addison	
5	actress	Horace Greeley	
6	composer	Jenny Lind	
7	printer	James Watt	
8	essayist	Percy Shelley	
9	navigator	Johann Bach	
10	journalist	Maude Adams	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Civil Service—Accent on Service

"WHAT'S wrong with the spoils system?" must have been a merely rhetorical question when asked by a member of Congress in the Ramspeck bill debate late this week. It is a query which has been answered times without number for the voters in the United States. And on those answers has been based the present public attitude toward political patronage.

That attitude accounts in great measure for passage by the House of Representatives of the Ramspeck bill, despite opposition not only of politicians who have not yet discovered anything wrong with the spoils system, but of some who prefer to delay correction of abuses until such correction could be made with more advantage to their own political interests.

The American people realize only too well that there is something wrong with the patronage system. This is evident from the drive that civil service reform groups in the United States have been able to develop in recent years for extension of the merit system of appointing federal employees. Indeed, so appealing has been the case for this extension that one important aspect of the civil service question has been all but overlooked. This aspect is stressed by many sincere advocates of increased governmental efficiency. It is the varying degrees of usefulness among persons holding office under civil service protection.

When positions in the federal service rotate every four years according to political preferences of the party elected to power, it is possible to suppose that much inefficiency of public servants is due to a more or less understandable lack of interest in a job held only through political favoritism and likely to be lost again with a change of political fortunes. Yet among the classes of civil servants protected by the merit system rulings, enough "dead wood" has been observed to suggest to students of the civil service not only that means of appointing candidates through competitive examination are necessary, but that a readier means of removing incumbents who are not living up to the demands of their offices should be developed.

The Ramspeck bill's passage in the House is a step ahead for the American civil service. If it passes the Senate it will establish on a statute basis the reforms introduced in the Presidential order of last June, thus preventing an easy reversal of that order by another President. With each such advance in the direction of security in their work, most civil service appointees will intensify their efforts to show themselves always worthy of such protection. But even when best efforts in this direction have been made, questions of adaptability, of general background, of resourcefulness—which cannot always be assessed by the process of formal examination—leave doubts that merely cementing a man to his job can be a cure-all for governmental inefficiency.

In the President's reorganization program there is room for a development of methods to assure not only the appointee's right to freedom from political interference in his work, but to assure his continual usefulness and if possible an increasing usefulness, responsibility and reward in the American scheme of public service.

Soviet Synthesis

THE Soviet Government has been putting on another of those weird trials of plotters against the state that seem required periodically in Soviet Russia, either to protect the Government or excite the people. Thirteen of the seventeen defendants have been sentenced to death; four have received prison terms.

Even the correspondents in Moscow are baffled by this latest trial. They heard their friends and familiars confessing to plots and counter-plots that were unbelievable in every sense, but sounded tragically sincere. The confessions followed hard on statements by the public prosecutor; there was no clear objective evidence to back up those statements—just the astonishing confession, in further detail, but not varying much from the lines laid down by the Government: perfect synthesis.

Everybody outside of Russia at least has been asking, "Why do they confess?" One of the most distinguished of the bewildered correspondents at Moscow suggests that the only explanation he can find for it all is in Dostoievsky and his "pathological Russians." But Dorothy Thompson denies the Dostoievsky trademark on these tales of horror. She remarks in her "On the Record" column in the New York Herald Tribune that she has found the same sort of thinking in several other countries.

She calls it the "conspirational mind" and insists that "when men live their whole lives in an atmosphere of conspiracy it does something to their souls." Such men are not their own masters. Such men are not responsible for what they confess.

Indeed, genuine individual thinking appears to have no place in authoritarian governments. In all such the individual is expected to surrender even his thinking to the state. Thus he loses the mastership of himself. What more can he lose?

History as a Civilizer

HISTORY should be used to illustrate and explain the present world, said the chief inspector to the National Froebel Union in a recent address to head mistresses of girls' schools. If history were taught to children in all countries as it ought to be taught, the world would be a much more satisfactory place to live in.

The one-sided teaching of history has contributed much to the excesses of a spurious patriotism and the narrowness of nationalism. It is not only in backward or newly emancipated nations that perspective has been falsified. It is easy to see how a young Bulgarian would learn to regard a Serbian as a natural enemy, and how the Serbian would think in the same way of the Bulgarian.

But it is not only in countries governed by dictators that the past of a nation is painted in colors too egotistically glorifying, a little German school child being taught to trace the triumphs of Aryan ancestors, and an Italian to watch the march of events toward the crowning glory of Fascism. In Britain and the United States also schools have not been free from tainted history. It was only comparatively recently that the United States eliminated from textbooks a view of Great Britain suggesting that her characteristic action was that which she took in the American War of Independence. And British history, in like manner, has been taught in England too much in terms of the Spanish Armada and the Battle of Waterloo.

In both of these countries history is taught better now than it was twenty years ago. But it is still treated too much from the point of view of one nation, too little from that of the world.

Yet while history should be studied impartially, it should be freed from that fatuous kind of impartiality which assumes that our own century is too near us to be included. What could be more urgent than that we should understand our own times in the light of what has led up to them?

There is much to be said for beginning history with today, and going backwards, explaining each period by the causal events which brought it into being. We cannot, it is true, examine the present with that perfect scientific detachment which is the merit of history. And yet no exercise can be more wholesome and productive of sound thinking than the effort to judge the present with the cool eye of an historian. To be able to consider our own time and realize it as simply a stage in the long process of history is both to enrich the past and to clarify the present.

Affairs Do Not Wait

DEMOCRACY marches not many steps ahead of public enlightenment. The Council on Foreign Relations, whose fifteenth anniversary last autumn is now marked by publication of a little volume on its history, is one of those institutions which in the United States serve at once as milestones and guideposts.

The council is a milestone on the unavoidable road in which all nations are moving togetherward today, as the result of economic as well as cultural forces, and despite some political ones. It is a guide to Americans' better understanding of themselves in relation with other peoples. Out of the United States' biggest single experience in foreign affairs—World War and Paris Peace Conference—the Council of Foreign Relations grew:

> Under the pressure of public opinion, which was impatient to be done with war-making and peace-making, decisions had to be taken in haste; and the minds of diplomats, generals, admirals, financiers, lawyers and technical experts were not sufficiently well furnished to enable them to function satisfactorily on critical issues at top speed. Realizing their own shortcomings, some of these men found themselves talking with others about a way of providing against such a state of things in the future.

Since then, the council has performed signal public service in the publication of numerous painstaking researches on questions involving American foreign policy, as well as providing through discussion among its members for the growing demands which international developments are constantly thrusting upon American public opinion. The value of such enterprises among citizens of democratic countries must be obvious, but it is put with particular clarity in a postscript to the small book just printed by the council:

> Popular control of foreign policy in democratic countries has stimulated the desire of men to learn about the forces, physical and political, which influence their lives. . . . Affairs will not wait upon ignorance; the policy of having no policy at all becomes as positive a factor in international relationships as any clear-cut program of action could be.

The acquisition of knowledge necessary to intelligent conduct of a democracy's foreign relations is therefore a public responsibility which must be shared by as many citizens as possible. The council's part is to aid in spreading such knowledge as the average citizen might not otherwise know how to glean for himself. Its accomplishments, along with those of other organizations engaged in work of similar value to the whole nation, are deserving of wide appreciation.

Mule Power and Rails

Book News of the Day

SOMEONE has pointed out that while we know a great deal about the larger aspects of the westward expansion of America, we know next to nothing of what the pioneers thought, how they felt, their everyday living. An old railroad builder's reminiscences, END OF TRACK, by James H. Kyner, as told to Hawthorne Daniel (Caldwell, Idaho: The Caxton Printers, Ltd. $3), have therefore a twofold interest; in a modest way they survey the epic of the dirt-movers in the van of the westward creeping railroads, and they are an intimate picture of how men worked, ate, dressed and talked in that lusty epoch.

The story begins long before, however; Mr. Kyner was 15 years old when he "managed" his way into the Union army (the sight of a dejected slave being returned in chains to his master had made an abolitionist of him), and lost a leg at Shiloh. The sidelines were not for him, however, handicap or no handicap; he enlisted in the Invalid Corps, remaining until 1864. In that year he voted for Lincoln; although he was only 18 his wound and his uniform were qualifications.

* * *

He went to Ohio, read law, taught school and finally took up a claim in Nebraska. After several years of struggling with drought, grasshoppers and low prices (wheat was 30 cents, corn 10 cents, and farmers, too poor to buy coal, were burning corn), he went into the insurance business; later he was elected to the state legislature. In 1881 he obtained a small but profitable grading contract for a branch line railroad. For 25 years he helped build railroads in Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, the Dakotas and Nebraska.

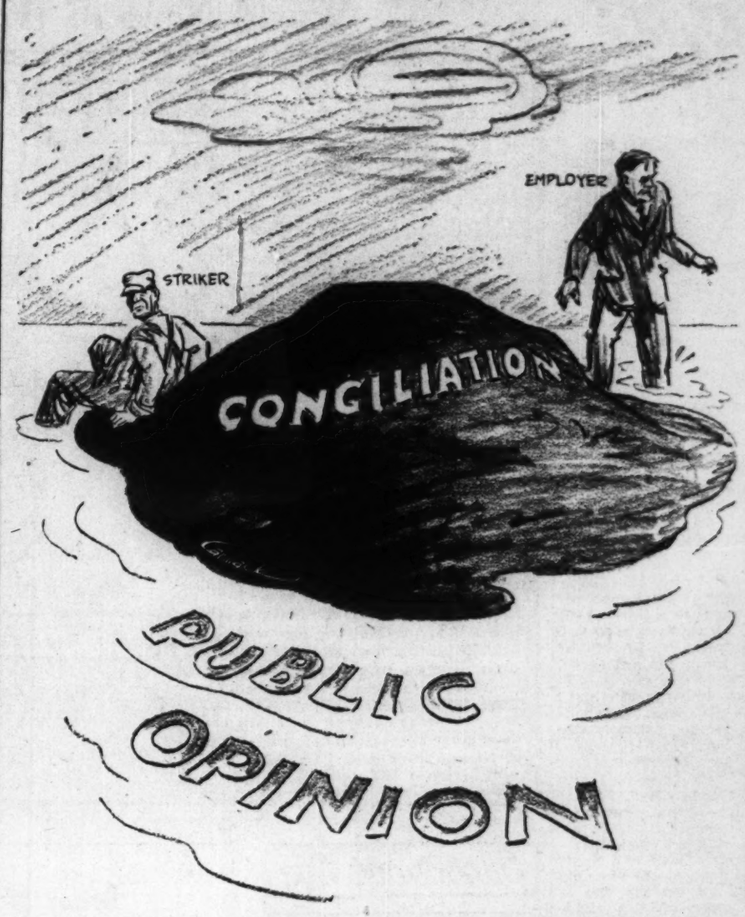
The country was rough; whisky peddlers and gamblers preyed on the workmen. Mr. Kyner usually succeeded in bluffing out the tough element and in keeping his camps fairly clean. Banditry flourished; one of the high lights of the book is the story of a nightlong drive through the desert with a $20,000 payroll (gold), every boulder and misshapen sage bush taking on the likeness of a masked rider. He came through it all without serious personal injury, although he once stopped a bullet and again took a ride on several tons of rock propelled by 1500 pounds of black powder.

* * *

The panic of 1893 wiped out his fortune of half a million; in three years he was beginning again, with one team bought with borrowed money. But business was just at the "corner" and in 10 years he was again prosperous. He then retired to a farm near Washington, D. C., whence he watches with tolerant amusement the antics and worries of the present generations.

The narrative, obviously Mr. Kyner's own words, with the minimum of retouching by his collaborator, is a long, rich record of courage, industry, good sense and fairness. And, incidentally, a stirring tale of adventure, modest in the telling. K. C. K.

Forcing Them to Seek Higher Ground



Trail of the Jack

I CAME across his tracks upon the crest of the low hill in the oat field, and from where I stood I could see the narrow trail stretching away off to the north. He was going my way, so why not follow him? The trail of a jackrabbit, a big fellow—his tracks showed plainly in the light snow—two six-inch-long imprints of his hind feet side by side, and following half a yard back, the thin marks of his delicate front feet.

Down the long stretch went the tracks, through a fence and into a cornfield. He had slowed up by this time—had sampled a fallen ear of corn, had even pushed under some cornstalks here, a mass of tumble-weeds there, as if seeking a place to bed down for the day. Or was he just fooling? Maybe it was just sheer exuberance, maybe only a huge pride in his muscles, but his tracks showed strange behavior. One moment they moved along leisurely enough, the next, they darted away in great, flying leaps, betokening tremendous speed—again, within a few feet they slowed to trivial hops.

Sometimes, as if to make things more interesting for me, he would sally straight out from the cornfield into a meadow, go halfway across it, then suddenly, as if with an entire change of mind, double back upon his tracks for an hundred yards, turn around and go back upon them again, leaving a confused mixed-up trail, and me a confused and mixed-up trailer.

It was early morning and the tracks grew fresher. Had I come upon his trail before he had made up his mind where to sleep for the day? Back into the cornfield again, and down by that high growth of weeds around a great pile of boulders. In and out the boulder pile go the tracks—rocks not heaped enough—no cover here. Out across the fence, into a soy-bean patch; track and back-track again—into the cornfield, and round and round. I stay off to the side of the trail a few feet, so not to obliterate it should I find myself at fault and want to pick up the "sign" again; I smile as I think of myself as a primitive man seeking meat for his dinner. But my smile widens as I realize that I am tracking him just for fun. I just want to come up with him—to outwit him. I want to prove I can outguess any rabbit that ever hopped.

Up the field and down I go—he is still ahead there somewhere. He leads off into a place where a great flock of crows has breakfasted. Their tracks are everywhere. The field looks like a herd of hogs had been feeding; I have trouble finding the trail. I wonder if that long-eared rascal knows I am following him? I have a feeling somehow that off there ahead he is traveling with his chin over his shoulder and wondering when that two-legged creature with the walking stick is going to leave off.

I leave off sooner than I wish. The tracks lead to the edge of the field. Pshaw! a cattle path! and old Mr. Long-ears sees his chance. I follow down the confused cow path, so does he, and I never find where he leaves it. Out there in the cornfield, he is sitting somewhere laughing. R. L. A.

North . . South . . East . . West

"Into All the World"

By Frank L. Perrin

OUT of the Vermont hills, a little more than eighty years ago, came to Boston a young man with courage and vision, but unlettered, whose destiny it was, when the call was understood, to go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature. On Sunday, January 31, and during the following week, services will be held in many churches of America to mark the Dwight L. Moody centenary. It was young Moody, then twenty-seven, who made what was to him a long journey from his native Northfield to the big city. Before him lay uncounted thousands of leagues and miles across seas, over mountains and through the squalid streets of cities.

As he traveled he drew men to him. To them he delivered, convincingly and persuasively, the message which he interpreted. Those who knew him in his prime can easily recall the memory picture of him which men and women the world over still hold. Moody lacked, or refused to employ, emotionalism. His appeal was to reason rather than to fear. The great churches and auditoriums which were opened to him were filled by those who came to listen to promises of salvation rather than threats of punishment. Those who accepted his assurances, it may be assumed, came in joy and gratitude rather than in fear and trembling.

* * *

Mr. Moody was the first of the great evangelists to come into the country familiar to me in earlier years. With him, of course, was Ira D. Sankey, the singer and hymn writer. It requires no particular effort to recall the setting and the dim outlines of the picture presented: It was all rather new and inspiring. The itinerant "revivalists" to whom I had listened in the country and county-seat churches somewhat earlier were as sincere and enthusiastic as the bearded gentleman on the rostrum, but they were not quite so convincing.

Moody, it may be said without derogation, was a salesman who had an abiding faith in what he offered, and which he seemed to possess in such abundance. Perhaps I could not have defined this commodity at the time. As I look back it comes to me quite clearly. It was unselfish love for mankind, impelled and energized by a desire to give, a determination to share with others what he had gained and rejoiced in possessing.

The late years of the nineteenth century were rich and prolific in the sincere devotion and service of eloquent preachers of the Gospel. A contemporary of Moody, who survived him on the stage of human activity, was Russell H. Conwell, he of the "Acres of Diamonds," a story told to millions. Every region had its evangelist, its self-appointed interpreter. One could hardly name them all. But there was "Sam" Jones, and "Sam" Small, and finally "Billy" Sunday. They gave what they had, gladly and without reservation. They were always eloquent, sometimes persuasive. Men and women walked down the "sawdust trails" in answer to their invitations, often, it may be, under emotional pressure. But it may be conceded, or at least hoped, that all were uplifted by the experience. Salvation, after all, is not so very far from any of us.

* * *

In Mr. Moody's native town, as in Chicago where he made his home for some years, stand enduring monuments to his thoughtfulness, his vision and his generosity. In Philadelphia are other lasting memorials erected by Dr. Conwell. In these are schools and refuges for young men who may desire or who may be taught to follow in the footsteps of their illustrious mentors. These are the really enduring and perpetuating monuments established by the unselfishness of the founders.

Before the Moodys, the Conwells, and all the others of their time there marched, first in New England, then across the Adirondacks, the middle valleys and the western plains country, an army of no less sanctified and courageous volunteer evangelists. These were not the products of colleges or training schools. They spoke the language of the people among whom they preached and worked. Where they tarried for a while, small churches reared their spires. After these, colleges and schools were builded, many of them to be manned and supported by the converts to varying faiths. From these went missionaries and preachers, their eyes lighted by a new hope and glimpsing a vision of unselfish opportunity. It is ever the time of harvest, we are told, and still the call is for those willing and able to work.

Mirror of World Opinion

Tribute to a Profession and a Man

EXCEPT for a few months of roaming among another paper's forms I was a composing-room greenhorn when I entered the one where Charlie played a linotype and walked the union side of the long row of chases, dropping in corrected lines. . . . Charlie was in the front rank of the printers and proofreaders who gathered around as I said: "The boss says it's up to me to make time on my first day with you. All I can do is to see that the desk gets copy up early enough for you to make time with it. If every edition goes to bed today on time it will be because you put it there. How about giving the boss the surprise of his life?"

Charlie was modest. He waited until the foreman had promised full co-operation from the lot of them. Then he came to me and said: "I'm working on the first page for the first time today. I'll give you all I've got." He did. That page and all the others made every deadline. And after that, whenever I was running around in circles between the devil of the desk and the deep sea of columns yawning empty while the clock leaped on toward the deadline, Charlie would smile at me through his glasses without needing to say, "I'm with you." . . .

He richly deserved that makeup job when I went back to editorial work. Even now I can see him leaning over a form, one hand full of proofs, the other chalking tails off stories to make space for fresh news. Or maybe he is chalking in some far, vacant space the slugline of a "must" to come, for I have just read half a stick that another makeup man found room for:

"BOSTON, Jan. 15—Charles H. Reed, makeup editor of The Christian Science Monitor, with which he was affiliated for twenty-eight years, died yesterday at his home in Marblehead at the age of fifty-nine. Surviving . . ."—*Leslie H. Allen, in the New York Herald Tribune.*

The Wide Horizon

Strolling Up England's Street

A BRITISH ONLOOKER'S DIARY

By Wickham Steed

FROM the beginning of the Spanish civil war last July, I have had a "hunch" that, before it was over, the question of peace or war in Europe would be settled one way or the other. "Hunches" are individual mental instincts that tend to bias observation. Knowing this, I have been watching very carefully during the past six months or so how the minds of others were reacting to the butchery in Spain and whether they, too, felt it to be a turning point in European affairs.

Last summer the British Government was in the doldrums. It had not done well in the Italo-Abyssinian conflict. Mr. Stanley Baldwin seemed depressed and unwell, nobody knew where the seat of authority might be, and rudderless drifting seemed the only visible substitute for a foreign policy. Beneath these appearances there was doubtless a real, albeit a negative, plan—to gain time at all costs, and, meanwhile, to decrease British unpreparedness to face a major international emergency.

In regard to the Italo-Abyssinian conflict, British feeling had been well-nigh unanimous. Upon the Spanish civil war it was divided. A section of our people sided vigorously against the Spanish "Reds," another section sided just as vigorously with the Spanish Government, which was alleged to be "upholding democracy," but a still larger section favored "keeping out of it."

* * *

My own view was that the official "non-intervention" policy was right in principle but that it had been too hastily proclaimed. I thought it would have been better not to deny the Spanish Government access to our markets for war supplies unless a watertight international agreement could be made all round. Another British failure to stand up to dangerous developments might, I feared, create the impression that Great Britain was "on the run." Other countries might then become too venturesome, only to find when they had committed themselves beyond withdrawal that there were, after all, certain limits which the British people would not allow to be transgressed with impunity.

Something like this might have happened if Gen. Francisco Franco had succeeded in the first month or two. He was checked before Madrid; and a good many of us who have little liking for "Reds" of any sort were glad. Time was gained.

Little by little our people got a clearer view of what was at stake. France was obviously threatened. The policies of Germany and Italy, the Italian occupation of Majorca, and the rumors of German activities in Spanish Morocco, had the effect of setting up a mood like that which President Wilson once called "watchful waiting." It was sustained by reflection, even in quarters which sympathized with the insurgents or with the "Reds," that whatever else Fascist or Communist ideologies might do, attempts to make the one or the other of them prevail outside their own countries must bring on civil war. And from this reflection came the comforting conclusion that, as a political system and method of dealing with social difficulties, representative parliamentary democracy is not so bad after all.

In other words, our people began to be intolerant of intolerance. As Mr. Anthony Eden, the Foreign Secretary, put it the other day, they prefer butter to guns. If they were philosophically minded—which they are not—they would assent to his proposition that "a political democracy is sometimes regarded as a half-way house between dictatorships of the Right or Left. It is no such thing. It is in another street altogether. But it is ready enough to live on terms of good neighborliness with the inhabitants of all other streets."

* * *

This is another way of saying that democracy, which is based at once upon toleration of different opinions and upon acceptance of the rule of majorities coupled with respect for the rights of minorities, is not a weak, nondescript thing, but a strong, practical affirmation of the relativity of all things human. It is the people who run after absolutes that are weaklings. The systems they set up and would have us worship are compounded of fear. Nothing do they fear so much as the free play of human minds, and criticism from those who refuse to be "likeminded."

I may be quite wrong, for I am no prophet. The Spanish civil war may yet bring on grave trouble in Europe. But my "hunch" today is that the danger is not so acute as it was, say, in December, and that the powers which have intervened more or less openly are beginning to feel their fingers burn.

There was a note of warning, as well as of political philosophy, in what Mr. Eden said the other day. He told his hearers that we "are now engaged in rearmament on a considerable, indeed, a formidable scale. That rearmament is gathering momentum. . . . There is a better way. We definitely prefer butter to guns, and we are prepared to do our best by economic co-operation and by working for European appeasement to secure that others have butter, too, in a world which has no need of guns."

In saying this Mr. Eden put into words what most Britons are thinking. If other nations understand this in time, the Spanish civil war, with all its horrors, may have helped to save Europe from a still greater evil.